

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXXXII. No. 6

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., March 22, 1939

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Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price-Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1884). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed. 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the Post Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXXII, No. 6, March 22, 1939.

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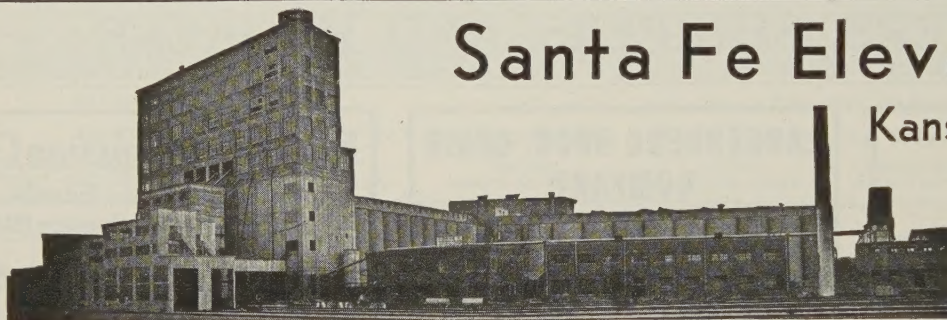
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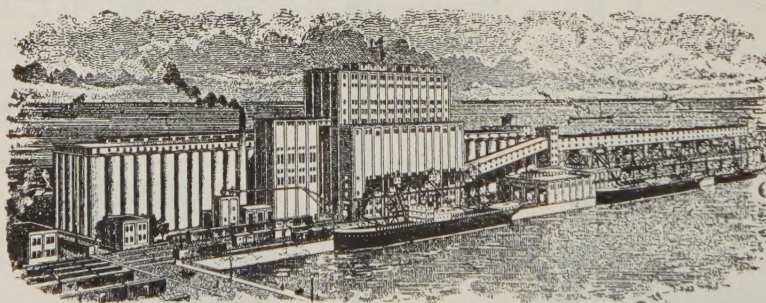
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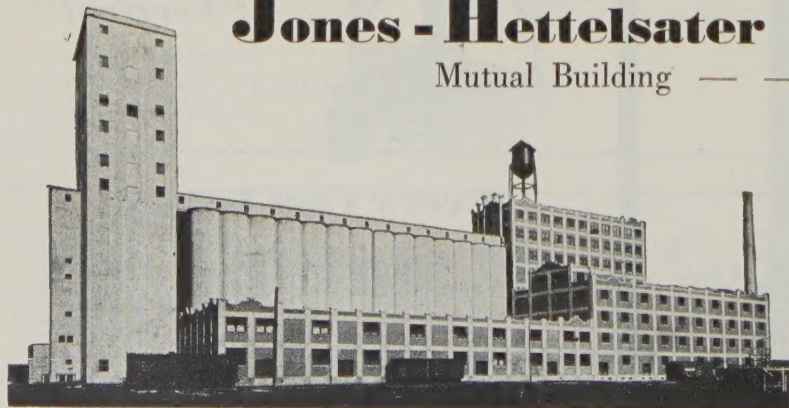
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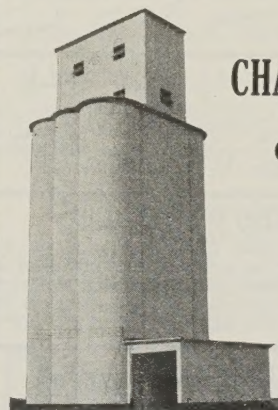
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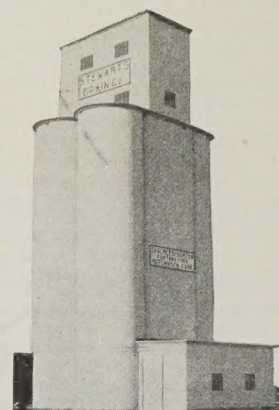
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Proven necessity for grain elevators, flour mills and processing plants. Outstanding opportunity for sales volume. Must have auto and sell on good commission basis. Territory open in East, Southeast, West and Northwest. State experience and qualifications. Address 82D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 6200 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

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Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

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A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

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FOR SALE—No. 9 Invincible oat clipper, 1200 bus. per hour capacity, equipped with SKF ball bearings; complete with shoe and extra irons; all in good condition. Stuttgart Rice Mill, Box 720, Stuttgart, Arkansas.

SELL YOUR SECOND HAND Machines Now—tomorrow they will not be worth as much as they are today. A shiny machine which has just been in operation sells quicker and brings a bigger price than a dirty, rusty one.

TOTALLY ENCLOSED BALL BEARING MOTOR: Wagner, 20 h.p.; single phase; AC; 220-440V; 60C; speed 1725; Type 156CA. Rated as standard equipment by insurance companies. 200 Ampere 250V service switch and cabinet included. Price \$220.00. Guaranteed one year. R. T. Blood, 954 Highland, Salina, Kan.

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FOR SALE—One Monitor No. 11 Dustless Grain Separator. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

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HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 82A10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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TRUCK SCALES, new and rebuilt, 8x16 to 9x50 platforms, 10 to 50 ton capacities. Also Counter and Warehouse Dormant Scales, Motors, Generators, Electrical equipment. J. Rosenbaum & Son, Centerville, Iowa.

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WANTED—Brown-Duval one or two compartment; Electric Moisture tester. Address 82F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

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A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

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"Storage must be paid for at the rate of for the first days, and at the rate ofc per bushel per (month, day) thereafter until sold, this charge to include fire insurance. Deterioration and shrinkage at owner's risk."

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A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

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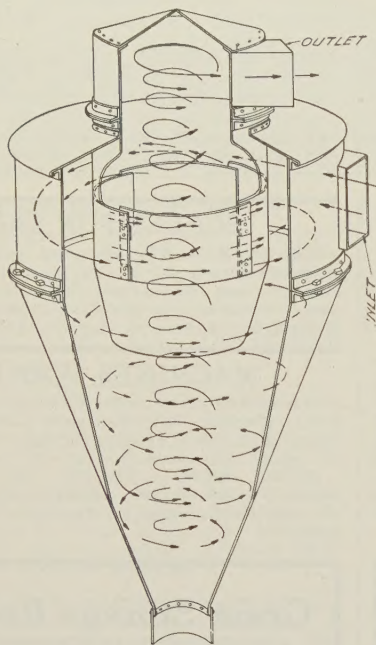
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_____19			
Bought of _____			
Load of _____			
Price _____	Per Cwt.	Gross _____	Lbs.
Price _____	Per Bu.	Tare _____	Lbs.
Driver _____	on. off.	Net _____	Lbs.
		Net _____	Bu.
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hot grain!

Spontaneous ignition fires are increasing. The extended use of brewers' grains, distillers' grains, gluten feeds and all types of molasses mixed feeds is responsible. The increase in storage of these products in bins in bulk adds to the hazard. *The answer is purchase only on moisture content guarantee and temperature readings in the bins after storage.* The arrangement for temperature readings may be an automatic system or may be arranged with pipes and facilities for lowering thermometers in the pipes.

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Department of
ASSOCIATION OF MILL AND ELEVATOR
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Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car {Puller	Power {Oil Engine
Car {Pusher	{Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	Scales {Truck
Corn Cracker	{Hopper
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Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
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Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
{Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 22, 1939

WHEN governmental agencies which have been lending more than market value on stored wheat start to dump their load, prices will no doubt have a fainting spell.

STATE wage and hour legislation is meeting defeat in many states where the lawmakers have discovered their aping of the federal act is not going to help industry or labor.

INDIANA, like some other states, is trying to apprehend thieves of farm produce who sell in the public markets and sheriffs are searching vigilantly the receiving books of country grain buyers for some trace of stolen grain and seeds. Cautious buyers are paying strangers only with checks and keeping a complete description of the product, the sellers and their equipment as required by the laws of some states. While the buyers' records may help to catch the thieves, they may also help to make it unnecessary for the buyer to pay for grain a second time.

BUROCRATIC disregard of a law is exemplified by the Bituminous Coal Commission ruling that a captive mine operated by and for a railroad is subject to the Act. It required a decision of the U. S. Circuit Court on Mar. 15 to make the Commission aware of the following provision of the Act: "The provisions of this section shall not apply to coal consumed by the producer or to coal transported by the producer to himself for consumption by him." Unfortunately the victims of unlawful bureaucratic rulings must bear the expense of going into court to get relief from orders that never should have been issued.

CROP improvement associations are attaining an efficiency long desired and earnestly sought through careful organization. The more demonstration of test plats is extending the desire for larger crops of better grain to the great advantage of all concerned. We find the northwest being served not only by state crop improvement associations, but also by sectional associations and all working together harmoniously, striving to arouse an active interest in real improvement in the farmers' work. The success of the various ass'ns should encourage other sections to better agricultural methods and practices.

THE SAVING of a large elevator at Sharon, N. D. recently which was discovered to be on fire by an observing youngster must be credited directly to the efficient use of well filled fire extinguishers which kept the flames in check until the local fire department arrived on the scene. So many elevators are saved from complete destruction by the prompt use of water barrels and buckets and fire extinguishers, you would expect every owner or operators of a grain store house to provide this inexpensive fire fighting equipment on every floor. The isolation of most of the country elevators is such that unless effective work is done quickly by courageous neighbors the plant is doomed to go up in smoke.

TARIFF barriers among the several states are to be considered at a timely conference to be held Apr. 5, 6 and 7 at Chicago; and it is to be hoped this will be an entering wedge for the removal of many burdens now imposed by state laws upon industry. California lawmakers are so peeved by the enactment of state laws discriminating against products of the Golden State that they are seriously considering a new law which shall provide for the levying of heavy taxes on the products of any state discriminating against or taxing the products of California. That is the natural result of state legislation taxing the commerce of other states. The offenders are violating the Constitution of the United States which reserves the right to regulate interstate commerce to Congress alone.

APPROXIMATELY 50% of the corn in McLean County, Ill., is reported to be under seal on loans from the Commodity Credit Corp. Additional quantities are security for loans from country banks. More cautious than the government agency, private banks have been loaning only 35c to 40c a bushel on corn cribbed as collateral, amounts that are below the market at some country points.

CONTRARY to general expectations of the corn trade, farmers of the corn belt are not sealing corn for loans as rapidly as several months ago. Inasmuch as the time for sealing will expire March 31st, it was expected that corn growers would greatly increase their borrowing, but the reports of the CCC, published elsewhere in this number, would seem to indicate that the sealing is about ready to stop.

WHILE very little wheat of high protein content may be released to borrowers exercising their option to do so before June 15 the ruling will have the beneficial effect of removing a cause for discontent among farmers who rightly or wrongly believe their wheat was extra good. To a few this is important, as wheat with 16 per cent protein commands 15 cents more per bushel than wheat with only 11.90 per cent protein.

SEED OATS in many sections of the country are showing extraordinarily low percentage of germination. The germination range of 50 samples submitted by growers in Indiana showed 4 to 98 per cent. The farmer seeding the 4 per cent grade of seed would be worse than wasting his time. At least 25 per cent of the seed was too low in germination to be recommended as desirable seed, let alone the matter of suitable variety. As the poor germination has been traced back to moisture during harvest time, germination tests should be run in areas where the rainfall during harvest time was prolonged.

AGRICULTURAL economists have made careful estimates of the cost of boarding hungry rats and figures have been compiled to support the statement that every rat tolerated in a corn crib costs the owner \$2.00 a year. Poisons are so inexpensive and so effective that every owner of cribbed grain as well as every elevator operator should be glad to spread K-R-O at every convenient point for the pesty rodents. The latest remedy to be tried by grain and feed dealers comes from Griswold, Iowa, where the local feed store backed its delivery truck into its warehouse and left the motor running with a small supply of gas in the hope of exterminating a surplus supply of rodents. While a few rats were, no doubt, killed, the danger to humans and to the safety of the property was too great a hazard for the ridance to be gained.

SENATOR Gillette of Iowa has fallen under the spell of the Secretary of Agriculture and the AAA and has recently introduced a bill extending the federal crop insurance to corn. The wheat growers of the southwest who are already convinced their insured crop for 1939 is a dismal failure are filing claims in staggering amounts. Why not?

A CENTRAL market buyer of country shipments is sad because of having to pay for grain a second time. The grower had mortgaged his crop to the Texas Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Bureau. Unfortunately for the grower, he sold it to a fly-by-night who paid him with a rubber check so that he could not lift the lien even though he had so desired.

THE GOVERNMENT'S reports on farmers' intent to plant acreages of wheat have generally been ignored by farmers who prefer to decide for themselves the acreage to be devoted to each grain. As a rule the farmer is better satisfied when managing his own business than when directed by others. He knows as well as anyone that crops cannot be determined in advance any better than the weather and naturally he prefers to depend on his own judgment as to how much to plant of any grain.

GRAIN BUYERS of some Nebraska sections are complaining most vigorously of farmers' growing practice of bringing a few bags to market in a passenger car instead of hauling it to market in parcels large enough to load a car. The only remedy for this small lot handling is to refuse to pay the market for anything less than a full truck load. The grain dealer cannot afford to start his elevator for four or five bushels of wheat and the longer he holds small lots of any grain, the more nervous he gets about the market.

THE SOYBEAN market is free from government domination of acreage or price or handling. Merchandising, processing, and exporting of this crop is proceeding normally in the orderly method of marketing built up by the organized grain exchanges. As a consequence of leaving the handling of this crop to the trade without benefit payments, without loans, without conservation, without export subsidy and without ever normal granary the producers are enjoying a very high price for the large crop they have for sale. This week soybeans sold at the highest price on the crop, while wheat, coddled by the government, sold near the lowest. The essential difference is that everyone interested in soybeans has the fullest information and can act confidently, while those interested in wheat must let it alone to avoid being caught if the manipulations by the government end as manipulations usually do, in a crash.

Taxes Must Be Reduced

Merchants and manufacturers generally are a unit in their demand for a marked reduction in the burdensome taxes now absorbing not only the earnings of industry, but some of the invested capital. Unfortunately for business leaders generally, our lawmakers have failed to recognize that if government grabs all earnings of industry then nothing is left for the promotion or expansion of business.

The 1938 reports of many large corporations show such a marked shrinkage in net earnings and heavy increases in taxes, there is little left for the stockholders so the income tax collectors must pass on empty handed. The wasteful spending spree indulged in during recent years has taken such a large percentage of the earnings of industry, nothing is left to promote or expand business, so the needs for laborers are rapidly shrinking instead of increasing.

The many new regulations, restrictions and limitations are not only strangling business, but are wiping out the workers' opportunity for legitimate employment at honest labor. Pushing leaves around a vacant lot does not appeal to the self-respecting worker as a service of real value to anyone; however, the prevailing wasteful policies will, no doubt, be continued until the taxpayers of the land unite in a vigorous protest against any increase or even a continuation of present taxes.

Cheap Greases Will Not Give Needed Lubrication

Hot bearings have always been a perpetual nightmare for operators of fast moving machinery so naturally elevator owners should be deeply interested not only in efficient lubrication of all bearings, but also in the installation of anti-friction bearings.

Some types of lubricating cups which were designed especially for the application of a special lubricant of highest grade have recently contributed to a number of hot boxes, because the operators thoughtlessly filled the cups with cheap substitutes which failed to provide the lubrication needed. Elevator owners generally recognize that oil salesmen are specially interested in the sale of their own products. They have not yet come to recognize that cheap substitutes will not give lubrication when used in conjunction with modern grease cups.

Recent fires caused by hot bearings have been carefully checked back to the cheap grease put in the cups. Last week the babbitt of an Indiana corn sheller was detected running out both ends of bearing. Careful inspection disclosed the fact that the Venango cup had been

filled with ordinary grease of low lubricating value.

Elevator operators owe it to themselves to insist on the lubrication of all bearings so as to obtain the greatest protection against hot boxes. The cheapest lubricant on the market will always be the most expensive because of the greater power consumption, the more frequency of application needed, the increased friction hazard and the increased cost of fire insurance. The elevator owner who persists in the use of cheap substitutes is fooling himself because eventually he must pay dearly for the bad practice.

Advantages of Cleaning and Treating Farmers' Seeds

So many operators of country elevators have through trial and perseverance found that the selecting of choice seed, cleaning it and treating it for farmer patrons, not only helps to build good will, but it helps the farmers to larger yields of better grain. Not only does this enable the grain buyer to pay the farmer a higher price for his crop, but it relieves the grain shipper of many disappointing discounts.

Until quite recently, Indiana wheat buyers have made more pronounced advancement in helping their farmer patrons to more profitable production than buyers of any other section, but we are now receiving favorable reports from many other states indicating that country elevator operators generally are making an earnest effort to encourage all farmers to select choice heavy seed and bring it to the elevator for cleaning and treating for smut. The Iowa State College has just published a long list of elevator operators which it learns are prepared to clean and treat farmers' seed grain.

Those who have rendered this service in the past have been so well pleased with the results that they are not only continuing the service, but planning to improve it in hope of securing more profitable crops for their patrons. The mixture of weed seed of many varieties has so reduced the market value of many crops that states of the Pacific Northwest are making large appropriations for vigorous attacks on all sections producing excessive crops of weed seeds.

While such pests will, no doubt, be produced in large volume every year, the crop can be materially reduced if the country grain buyers will equip their plants to clean and treat seed and then discount sharply, grain containing weed seeds which is offered them for sale.

FREQUENT tests of moisture in corn being received at country stations show such a wide variation buyers must test corn from different sections carefully if they expect to buy on a safe margin.

Regimentation of Producers a Passing Stage

Just now federal control of agriculture looms large. One sees the government in the near future as the holder of vast quantities of insurance and loan grain.

It is a mistake, however, to believe that this control of production and marketing is to be permanent. In the course of time persons injured will find a way into the courts, where it will be declared the federal government has no power to control production.

Even now the Supreme Court has before it a case brought by southern tobacco growers attacking the quota system of controlling sales, which will apply to every other commodity.

The whole structure of federal control will go by the boards after the public has learned that scarcity and restriction spell a lower standard of living and that greater production, giving more to be divided, provides the more abundant life.

Greater production spells prosperity for the farmer, the grain merchants, the transportation companies, processors and consumers.

Relief Needed from Political Domination

Industrial leaders and some lawmakers have recently prescribed a relief remedy for the existing depression that is being sadly ignored by many of our lawmakers, who continue to introduce bills for the regulation and domination of industry in a way that would greatly increase the cost of doing business as well as leave owners little freedom in the management of their own business.

The railroads, the banks and the commodity exchanges have been so handicapped recently with bureaucratic limitations and regulations that all are discouraged to the quitting point and yet the lawmakers seem to feel that all industrialists and business men generally are criminals of the first order and should be regulated every minute of the day at their own expense and their own disadvantage. These wiseacres overlook the fact that if any business is to continue to serve its customers, it must add the cost of all governmental regulation to its established overhead, otherwise, this property must soon fall into the hands of the sheriff.

One of the latest disturbing bills introduced in the Nebraska legislature recently will be up for hearing at Lincoln next Thursday, and among other things, it provides, "that every person engaged in the business of buying, selling or dealing in grain shall be licensed by the Department of Agriculture and Inspection: To establish rules and regulations as to testing, sampling, weighing and grading of grain."

We suspect the lawmakers overlook the fact that this will treat the grain dealer as a suspicious character who needs a lot of regulating and inspecting. Fifty years ago our lawmakers were content to enact laws requiring the subjects of each enactment to do thus and so and be punished and fined if they failed to comply with the requirements of the law, but today each new regulation provides for recording clerks, inspectors and what not which, of course, materially increases not only the demands on the time of the merchant regulated, but also assesses him for the service. The prime purpose of many of these regulatory bills seems to be the establishment of a new army of bureaucrats who will support the author at the next election.

Explosive Fumigants Too Dangerous to Use

While bisulphide of carbon has been used as an effective fumigant for many years, it has caused so many disastrous explosions and fires that men who value either their own life or their property will avoid using this dangerous gas.

We recognize that many agricultural workers do not hesitate to recommend carbon bisulphide, but we have published so many notices of disastrous explosions following the application of this gas that we feel constrained once again to warn our readers against using it.

On March 9th, the Hon. S. I. Watson of the State Board of Education of Georgia and two of his tenants were instantly killed by an explosion of carbon bisulphide. They had just applied the fluid to 1200 bushels of grain which they held in storage and upon closing the heavy door of his granary, the explosion occurred with most disastrous results. The only possible explanation is that a nail on the edge of the door struck a nail in the door jamb and the resulting spark touched off the powerful gas destroying the granary as well as the three men attempting to exterminate weevil infesting the grain.

In other cases, the gas has been exploded by nails in the heels of workmen's shoes scraping the floor and causing the needed spark. The gas has also been known to be exploded by a jar such as the blow of a hammer or the falling of heavy weights.

The gas is so easily exploded, most fire insurance policies are voided by the application of carbon bisulphide so that grain dealers who persist in using this powerful fumigant to exterminate weevil not only jeopardize the lives of themselves and their employees, but the safety of their property. It is hardly fair for any one to use this explosive without giving others ample warning to get away quick lest they, too, be exterminated.

SUPPRESSING information on wheat stocks will defeat the Argentine government if its purpose is to raise the price of wheat. Concealing the figures usually supplied will lead buyers to believe the stocks must be so huge the government is facing a collapse in prices, and that their proper course is to delay purchases.

Can Not Force Employees to Join Union

Los Angeles, Cal.—An employer can not enforce a contract with a union binding employees to become members of that union, according to a ruling made by Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson this week.

Judge Wilson issued an injunction restraining the California Milling Corporation from discharging any of its employees for failing to become members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which had entered into a contract with the corporation.

The contract stipulated the company should employ only members of the union and require employees who were not members to join.—W.H.B.

Employer Liable for Revival of Dormant Tuberculosis by Grain Dust

Chas. J. Sweeney, a grain scooper of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1918 had influenza, with tuberculosis as sequela. He recovered and the tuberculosis remained dormant while he worked as a grain scooper until the middle of 1934, after which difficulty in breathing increased until by June 15, 1936, he had to give up, totally disabled.

He made claim by Winton H. Church, attorney, against his employer, the Grain Handling Co., under the federal longshoremen's act, and was awarded two-thirds of his weekly wage for the rest of his life by the federal commissioner, who held that the dust in the air in the holds of the ships caused a fibrosis of his lungs, by reason of which the long dormant tuberculosis revived.

On appeal this decision was affirmed by the United States Circuit Court, Judge Hand saying:

We can see no reason for limiting the protected class to those who have a normal resistance to such diseases, or for excluding those who are abnormally vulnerable.

We can see no difference between a fresh infection and the awakening of an old one. An infection mastered, tho latent, is no longer a disease, industrially speaking until the individual's resistance is so far lowered that he succumbs. We are told that if we construe the act so broadly premiums will go to prohibitive heights, or all who enter a calling must be examined and the weaker ones excluded. So far as it is true one must choose between cheaper and larger production carried on with less regard for the producers, and a restricted output, made under better conditions.

Judge Hand said:

Altho I am willing to concur in the judgment I can not refrain from expressing my doubt whether the interpretation we are putting on the statute does not virtually read out of it the adjective "occupational" which qualifies such diseases as are compensable.

In effect, we are holding that the lighting up of a latent tuberculosis by the breathing of grain dust creates an "occupational disease" in the particular employee so affected, altho 99 per cent of the workmen may never get tuberculosis as the result of laboring under the same conditions for equally long periods of time.

This seems to extend the term "occupational disease" further than any of the authorities cited, which, however, in situations quite similar to the one at hand have permitted recovery on the ground that the lighting up of a latent disease is an "accidental injury." This an equally strained interpretation of the statutory language, and of the two I prefer the former.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Claims for Delay in Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have on file several delay in transit claims against the railroads. Our claims were based on the Pittsburgh market price on the date of arrival as against the market price the days the cars should have arrived.

In the past the railroad company has paid these claims but now they are demanding we furnish them with certified copies of our sales to our customers. Before doing this we would like to know if they are within their rights in asking for these documents. We do not want to set a precedent that may have some bearing on claims that may be filed by grain firms in other markets.—F.R.M.

Ans.: A claimant should give the railroad company what aid he can in determining the market value on date the grain should have arrived and the date it did arrive; but is under no obligation to disclose prices on specific shipments identified by the car numbers of shipments on which claims are made. It is a question of the market price, not the price at which a few shipments may have sold. If the carload on which claim was made sold below the market price the claimant can not collect the increased loss; and if sold above the market price the railroad company can not deduct the increased price from the claim.

If the commodity is one for which there is no open market price the railroad company is entitled to know the prices at which sales were made of the shipment involved, and the contract price or other criterion of the value at the time the shipment should have arrived and the value at the time it did arrive.

Should the railroad company try to take advantage unfairly of information furnished on sales the shipper can refuse the settlement and collect the full loss by suit in court based on market values.

Clean-Up Car Rules

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the rules and regulations governing clean-up cars on grain? Are we right in presuming that an elevator is entitled to one clean-up car on each crop, each year?

Can the railroads enforce collection of their bulkhead charge of \$5 per car, when we do the bulkheading, and perform all the labor in connection therewith? Our elevator is on the C. B. & Q. railroad.—A. W. Lash, manager, Big Rock Farmers Co-operative Co., Big Rock, Ill.

Ans.: The clean-out rule of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as well as of other lines, reads: "During each calendar year, for the purpose of cleaning out elevators and grain houses, one carload of soya beans, or of each kind of grain or seeds may be shipped subject to minimum carload weight of 30,000 lbs. per car, from each elevator or grain house served directly by the rails of the carriers."

Interpretation of this rule by the traffic department of the C. B. & Q. railroad, and by the traffic department of the Chicago Board of Trade, gives the country shipper the right to ship one clean-out car of each kind of grain it handles in each calendar year. Thus, if an elevator handles durum wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans, it is entitled to a clean-out car for each of these products; however, it gets no credit for clean-out cars not used in any calendar year, and if, for instance, a clean-out car has not been used for oats, the oats clean-out car allowance cannot be transferred to allow shipment of two clean-out cars of corn.

Investigation reveals that the auditing department of the C. B. & Q. keeps a close check on the clean-out cars used by every country elevator on its lines. If, thru a slip by a station agent, a second clean-out car on the same kind of grain is shipped within the calendar year, even tho these cars may clean-up different crops of the same grain, prompt effort is made to collect the full rate at regular minimum carload rates.

Apart from the clean-out car rule, elevators can clean-out their bins by bulk-heading a car to carry two kinds of grain, and thus load a

car to its minimum capacity (which is the rated minimum capacity stenciled on the car in the case of all grains but oats, 80% of the rated minimum capacity in the case of oats). Bulk-headed cars are subject to a charge of \$5.50 (the rate was raised from \$5 on Mar. 8, 1938) for the bulk-heading privilege, to compensate the carrier for wear and tear on the interior of the car.

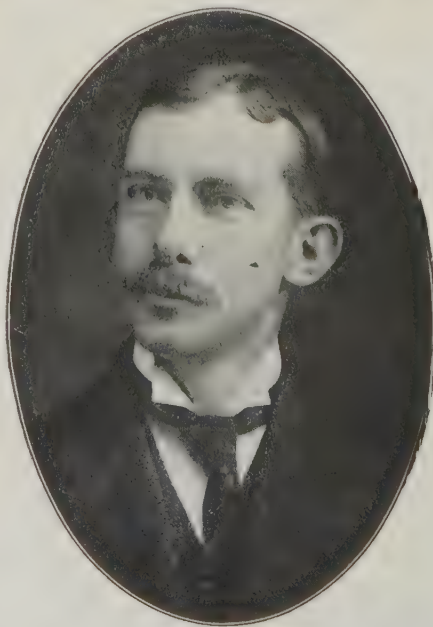
When a bulk-headed car is shipped, it is well to first get in touch with the terminal receiver for advice on what grains or seeds to load into the car. Some terminal markets (like Chicago) have switching charges of from $3\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ per hundredweight on a bulk-headed car that must be unloaded by different buyers at different elevators. Consequently it is important that a bulk-headed car be loaded with a combination of grains or seeds that can be sold to one buyer, in order to avoid extra switching, and this $3\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\text{c}$ charge.

Application of Wage and Hour Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have three places of business, and have eight employees in the three places. We would like to know if we would come under the Wage and Hour Law. We are a stockholder company owned by the farmers in our locality. We have been trying to get some definite information on this but so far nobody seems to know. We are keeping record of time worked by all employees as the law requires, but thus far have paid no overtime for the overtime hours worked. If you can give us any information on this subject or tell us where we can get it we would be very grateful.—Walter E. Swartz, manager, Luckey Farmers Exchange Co., Luckey, Ohio.

Ans.: The Administrator of the Wage and Hour law refuses to guarantee that his interpretation of the Act will hold good in the courts. It is reasonable to expect that the courts will nullify his definition of the "area of production" tributary to a grain elevator as one not having more than seven employees. It is obvious that the number of employees has nothing to do with the area. At the same time there are penalties for not complying with the interpretation, so it is advisable to conform thereto, altho it may be illegal.

If the three places of business are in different towns constituting three areas of production, each elevator having fewer than seven employees, the business would be exempt, under any reasonable interpretation of the Act. So, too, if



James C. Hunt, Wichita Falls, Tex., Deceased

all in one town, if the three are reorganized to operate as three separate corporations, with the same stockholders, the companies would be exempt; and this would also gain exemption under the Social Security Act, from the tax on employees wages.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 2, 3, 4, 5. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

April 6, 7. The Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Enid, Okla.

April 20, 21, 22. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

May 1, 2. Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sioux City, Ia.

May 11, 12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

May 12, 13. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

May 15, 16. Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 19. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Portland, Ore.

May 19, 20. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

May 25. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 5, 6, 7. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 9, 10. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 6. Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 7, 8, 9. Pennsylvania Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Nittney Hotel, State College, Pennsylvania.

June 12, 13. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

June 12, 13, 14, 15. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

June 18, 19, 20. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 24. Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n, Denver, Colo.

July 26, 27. National Hay Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 26, 27. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 2, 3. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. C. Hunt Passes On

James C. Hunt, operator of the J. C. Hunt Grain Co., Wichita Falls, Tex., long a prominent figure in the Texas grain trade, and well known to the grain and feed trades thruout the great Southwest, passed away at his home in Wichita Falls on Mar. 14. He had been confined for several days from the effect of a heart attack from which he failed to recover.

For more than 60 years, Mr. Hunt had been associated with the grain business in the Southwest. He was a tireless worker in the interests of that trade, was a leading member of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and had served in countless com'ite capacities and as a president and director of the organization.

Beloved by all who knew him, Mr. Hunt held the unquestioning confidence and respect of the Southwestern trade. His wise counsel will be missed at trade gatherings.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

To Buy Corn Safely Test for Moisture Frequently

Grain & Feed Journals: Since reading the article "Discounting Hybrid Corn" in the Grain & Feed Journals of Feb. 22nd, I have left the Journal folded open to page 144 to remind me to give it more thought and discussion with my corn growing customers. Now the article on page 192 of the Mch. 8th issue gives me the urge to express my observations in the matter of hybrid vs. open pollinated varieties of corn as to yield, quality and moisture test.

I am not selling seed corn of either type. My territory here, I think, has the most varied kinds of soils producing corn that could be found in any locality in any state in the entire corn belt, running the gamut from sand, sandy loam clay, highly alkaline soils along drainage ditches to the heavy well drained black soil of Will and Kankakee Counties.

Without exception I have asked every customer for the past two years his opinions on hybrid corn compared to open pollinated also as to the names of the hybrid breeders whose corn they plant and what particular hybrid number seems best adapted to his individual farm.

From these opinions I conclude as to hybrid seed corn breeders that several are satisfying their customers provided they get the right number. Most corn growers here are agreed that the extra yield obtained per acre of yellow hybrid corn over the open pollinated white corn brings them a much larger return even though the white corn may sell at several cents per bushel premium. Most hybrids out-yielded both the open pollinated yellow and white corn the past two years by from 15 to 20 bu. per acre on the best clay and black soils.

As a buyer I find cribs that had been filled year after year with open pollinated corn, filled so many times by the same farmer that he could estimate within a bushel the amount therein. Most buyers agree that although farmers as a class seldom underestimate their crib's contents they are now underestimating the amount in the cribs when filled with hybrid corn.

For comparison after shelling I have in mind a shelling job from the 1937 crop; two trucks hauling out of a double crib.

1st. crib open pollinated, truck #1 fully loaded carrying 185 bu., truck #2 carrying 110 bu.

2nd. crib hybrid truck #1 carrying 990 lbs. more and truck #2 690 lbs. more. Both lots #2 yellow corn.

Another truck that has hauled for several years for me with box fully loaded hauled 180-185 bu. open pollinated corn 3 years ago, 190-195 bu. hybrid from the 1937 crop and on one job this year testing 59 # had on from 200-204 bu.

This clearly points out that hybrids shell out more for the same bulk of ear corn, however, I am fully agreed with the Ohio report that hybrids do take up more moisture in the ear in the crib than the open pollinated varieties do.

I also have proof that two hybrid seed breeders' corn was one grade drier than all others last fall, but both kinds fell short in yield per acre by approximately 3 bu. So in dollars and cents the return was much the same per acre.

I have had some comparisons recently that indicate clearly that hybrids do absorb more

moisture in the ear in cribs. Last fall I bought half as much #2 corn shelled direct out of the field as #3 (both kinds), but since Jan. 1st have had no #2 corn of any kind. One customer's hybrid hauled in here Oct. 12-14 testing 16.2%, a week later two cars of it tested 15.4% and March 7th another lot of this corn tested 16.6%.

On Feb. 21 I received hybrid corn testing 58% 19.2% moisture; open pollinated 56% 16.2% and on Mch. 9th hybrid 17.8% white 16.2% and open pollinated yellow 16.6%.—Norman F. Butterfield, Ritchie, Ill.

A Correction—Sale Authorized

Grain & Feed Journals: A story appeared in your issue dated Jan. 25, which reads in part as follows:

"Pyle was indebted to the Warehouse Co. on another transaction; and without authority the Warehouse Co. sold the remaining 388 bags and never accounted for the proceeds."

"The banking superintendent of Ohio liquidating the Trust Co. brought suit against the Warehouse Co. and on an appeal from the Municipal Court the Superior Court of Pennsylvania gave judgment Jan. 27, 1938, for plaintiff Trust Co., on the ground the Warehouse Co.'s sale was unauthorized.—196 Atl. Rep. 915."

Arrangements for the sale of the 388 bags of peas, proceeds of which were finally awarded to the Union Trust Company, of Cleveland, were arranged by Mr. Pyle and not concluded until they were approved and confirmed by him. The only question that we could not mutually agree upon was the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. Our view was that we were fairly and equitably, under the terms of Mr. Pyle's obligations to us, entitled to apply the net proceeds of sale on his outstanding loans with us.

However, when counsel representing the Union Trust Company and ourselves found it impossible to agree on this question, the litigation that followed was finally determined against us.—Geo. M. Richardson, vice pres., Merchants Warehouse Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sick Wheat Makes Ever Normal Granary Impractical

Grain & Feed Journals: "Sick Wheat," is wheat that has been damaged by fermentation, but not to the extent that the starch content of the berry is discolored. For the purpose of grading, "Heat Damaged Kernels," are kernels which have been discolored and damaged by external heat as a result of heating caused by fermentation. A cross section of a wheat berry classed as "Heat Damaged," shows the starch to be decidedly discolored throughout the berry.

"Sick Wheat" should be of great concern to both the country elevator operator and the farmer. The primary reason is that most of such wheat was harvested with combines, while the dampness was still in the berry. This method prevents the wheat from going through its usual sweating and proper curing and proves a distinct disadvantage to storing wheat on the farm.

The farmer has no facilities to dry wheat properly, if it contains excessive moisture. Neither has he facilities to ventilate or turn wheat.

The presence of high moisture and weevil are important factors causing "Sick Wheat."

The farmer having no control over this situation renders "The Ever Normal Granary," as definitely not advisable.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler, by Arthur J. Pollak.

Satisfied with Sealed Corn Returns

Grain & Feed Journals: I have always enjoyed reading the letters and kicks and comments from the grain trade and with some of the articles I share the writers' views and with some I have a difference of opinion. Some appear to be just downright amusing.

During the last month many of the Grain & Feed Journal readers have had various complaints in regard to handling sealed corn. Many apparently have suffered severe losses either in transit or in some way were apparently short of loading weights; others complain of the length of time to obtain the 2c a bu. handling charge, and still others complain that this margin is not enough to cover costs of operation.

I am at a loss to understand why anybody should have any shortage beyond the usual natural shrinkage in transit as all cars are weighed under government supervision at the terminal markets and followed the usual procedure in marketing any kind of grain. We have always found the scales in the terminal markets to be of the best that money could buy and weights of our shipments have always checked out all right.

I also note that some elevators complain that they had no recourse in filing shortage claims as the Commodity Credit Corporation billed the corn themselves and signed the bills of lading. We refused to do this at our station and issued uniform bill of lading consigned to the Commodity Credit Corporation to the point designated by it. The ownership was then in our hands until corn arrived at market.

Although we did not handle as much sealed corn as some stations, we did handle 11,378 bu., which on arrival weighed out 11,375 bu., 10 lbs., and as this shortage was so small the shortage claim was waived by the government.

On this basis if we had handled 50,000 to 60,000 bu. of corn as some stations have our average shrink would not have been over about 15 bu.

I note that some think the margin of 2c bu. as allowed by the government to be too small, but taking into consideration that the elevator in marketing the corn received from the farmer has the elements of market dropping out from under him before disposal of grain, weighing, inspection, interest on draft, condition and several other items charged in the terminal markets making it very doubtful that he will realize more than a 1c to 1½c per bu. in the end anyway.

As for waiting on the government for a few months in payment of the 2c margin money I'll bet dollars to doughnuts that these same elevators that are tearing their hair out by the roots have advanced money, put out thousands of dollars in merchandise to the farmers, a lot of which they will never get and a lot that they do get they will be compelled to wait longer than a mere few months for payment.

For my part I am going to continue to handle all of the sealed corn I can get hold of and exercise care in the weighing, get state inspections on my scales several times each year and keep them in condition, watch cars received for loading grain as to condition, etc., and follow the common practice of cooping cars well, and my weights in the terminal market will turn out O. K.—Grangers' Elevator Co., by Richard Talbott, Mgr., Manito, Ill.

Canadian millers have agreed to stop importing United States wheat, W. D. Euler, minister of commerce, told the Commons Mar. 9. They could buy the subsidized wheat and ship the bran into New England in competition with the product of mills in the United States.

The federal agricultural marketing agreement act was declared unconstitutional recently by Judge Cooper at Albany, N. Y., invalidating the federal-state milk marketing order. The objection was that the order took money from one group and transferred it to another without compensation.

Washington News

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Groveport, O., Mar. 8.—Farmers report the wheat coming thru the winter in good condition.—North Bros.

Sacramento, Cal.—Following the rains last week barley buyers reduced bids sharply, but offerings remained only moderate with most lots being held for almost as high prices as prevailed early in the month. Rains were especially beneficial in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.—W. H. B.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 18.—Altho our wheat doesn't appear to be hurt, freezing and thawing is doing it no good. During the past week we have had floods in this locality that will undoubtedly destroy thousands of acres in the low lands. This is particularly true in Adams County, just north of us.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, exec. v. p.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 18.—As soon as fields dry off so that farmers can do some work, oats seeding will get under way. Farmers by all means should check up on the germination of the seed they expect to use, as many tests taken show the seed too low in germination to be recommended as desirable. The cause of poor oats germination this spring apparently traces back to harvesting conditions of last summer. In some sections many oats were damaged in the shock, or threshed or combined too wet for safe storage without damage to the seed.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 17.—Farmer intentions to plant are reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as follows, with 1938 acreages in parentheses: Corn, 92,062,000 (93,257,000); all spring wheat, 19,505,000 (23,515,000); durum, 3,545,000 (3,856,000); other spring wheat, 15,960,000 (19,659,000); oats, 35,393,000 (36,615,000); barley, 13,219,000 (11,334,000); flaxseed, 2,023,000 (1,096,000); rice, 1,006,000 (1,069,000); grain sorghums, all, 9,779,000 (8,582,000); beans, dry edible, 1,727,000 (1,753,000); soybeans, grown for all purposes, 7,691,000 (6,858,000); cowpeas, grown for all purposes, 3,028,000 (3,475,000); peanuts, grown for all purposes, 2,319,000 (2,319,000).

Broken Bow, Neb.—Paul Lempke, farmer, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the penitentiary when he pleaded guilty in district court to charges of selling mortgaged property. He admitted selling corn mortgaged to the farm security administration and using the proceeds to purchase an automobile.

Senate and House conferees agreed Mar. 8 on a new appropriation of \$3,000,000 for control of migratory insect pests.

Loan wheat will be sold by the C.C.C. thru four offices to be established at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Portland, Ore.

At a conference with officials of the A.A.A. a com'te of the National Grain Trade Council urged the use of the present grain marketing system in the disposal of wheat taken over on loans by the C.C.C.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace has proposed a tax on cotton of one bale for each six-tenths of a bale processed; and if it meets with acceptance probably will suggest a similar processing tax on wheat.

Herman Fakler of the Millers National Federation asked the sub-com'te of the com'te on appropriations of the House to increase the \$23,000 available for insect study at Manhattan, Kan., to \$70,000.

Retirement of the government as operator of the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Warrior River Terminal Co. is provided for in a resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Clyde M. Reed of Kansas.

The senate agricultural sub-com'te is to hold hearings in Gillette's bill to make minimum margins on grain futures contracts 25 per cent. Farmers who wish to sell their grain for future delivery will resent this limitation.

Sec'y Wallace has asked Congress to amend the A. A. Act to postpone from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15 the date for proclaiming the corn supply and marketing percentages, and to empower the A.A.A. to make loans to farmers to pay their F.C.I.C. insurance premiums.

Senator Gillette says that the agricultural sub-com'te would investigate certain practices in leasing terminal grain elevators of railroad companies to private grain firms. If grain can not be stored profitably in central markets farmers will keep it on the farm for the bugs.

The Division of Public Contracts had a hearing scheduled for Mar. 13 on a proposal by the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to change the definition of dealers to read as follows: "A regular dealer in hay, grain or feed may be a person who owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other place of business in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general

character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought for the account of such person and sold to the public in the usual course of business, and whose principal business is such purchase and sale of such materials, supplies, articles or equipment."

The Federal Reserve Board informed Congress Mar. 12 that it disapproves proposed legislation empowering the board to control price levels of commodities. "The Board believes that an order by congress to the Board or to any other agency of congress to bring about and maintain a given average of prices would not assist but would hinder efforts to stabilize business conditions," the Board said.

All kinds of farm products would be bought and sold from and to anyone by corporations receiving a gift of 30 per cent from the federal government and a loan of 70 per cent at 4 per cent interest under a bill, H. R. 4529, introduced by Rep. Paul Brown of Georgia. These marketing corporations would be established by the Sec'y of Agriculture, not more than 6 in a state, with power to store and process.

Rep. J. G. Alexander of Minnesota has introduced a resolution for an investigation of the subsidized sales of wheat by the A.A.A. to foreigners. He said "Under the guise of 'benefiting the farmer,' the Sec'y of Agriculture, in July last, announced that the FSCC in co-operation with the AAA would grant from the U. S. Treasury subsidies on export wheat. He dumped 25,000,000 bus. on London and Liverpool with a government subsidy of \$5,000,000—the effect of which was to break down the Liverpool wheat market and, within a few days, the price of wheat on every produce market on the globe, and eventually the farm price for every bushel of American wheat."

From Abroad

Germany is said to be negotiating for Argentine wheat amounting to 100,000 tons in exchange for German made railway equipment.

Argentina, second official estimate of 1938-39 planted acreage of corn is placed at 13,096,000 acres, with 30 per cent a failure from drouth damage. Planted acreage in 1937-38 amounted to 15,318,000 acres, harvested 7,308,000 acres.—Agricultral Attache P. O. Nyhus, Buenos Aires.

Australian state estimates of 1938-39 wheat production aggregate 147,000,000 bus. from total area of 14,068,000 acres, but in Commonwealth Buro's opinion crop nearer 151,000,000 bus., compared with 188,018,000 bus. harvested in 1937-38 from 13,686,000 acres.—International Institute of Agriculture.

India area sown to wheat, second estimate for 1939, placed at 32,492,000 acres, compared with estimate at this time last year of 32,404,000 acres and final estimate for 1938 of 36,635,000 acres. India area sown to flaxseed placed at 3,197,000 acres, compared with 3,112,000 acres reported at this time last year and final estimate for 1938 of 3,839,000 acres.—Director of Statistics, Calcutta.

By a Presidential decree of Dec. 15, flour mills in Brazil will be obliged to purchase domestic wheat at a fixed price, the minimum being 600 reis per kilo (96 cents per bushel at the present rate of exchange), according to reports from the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro. In addition, Brazilian flour mills will be required to purchase home-grown wheat on the basis of quota allocations to be fixed at a level not less than the equivalent of 10 per cent of their average annual total utilization during the past 5 years. No mill will be permitted to import wheat without first submitting proof of the extent to which it has taken its quota of Brazilian wheat. In the past, Brazil imported annually between 25 and 30 million bushels of wheat and an average of about 562,000 barrels of flour, principally from Argentina.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Wheat

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Chicago	80½	62¼	67½	67½	68	68	67½	67½	67½	67	67½	68	68	67½
Winnipeg	79½	58½	60½	60½	60½	61	60½	59¾	60	58½	60	61½	61½	60½
Liverpool* .....	.....	.....	59¾	59¾	59¾	60½	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½	60¼	60¾	59
Kansas City	69	58¾	63½	64	64	64	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	64	64	64	63¾
Minneapolis	75½	64¾	69¾	69¾	70	70	69¾	68¾	69½	68¾	69¾	70	70½	69¾
Duluth	66½	55½	62½	62½	62½	62½	62½	61¾	62½	62	62½	63¾	64	64½
Milwaukee	79½	63¾	67½	68	68	68½	67½	67½	67½	67	68	68½	68	.....

Corn

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Chicago	60¼	46¾	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	47½	47¾	47½
Kansas City	51½	43¾	45¾	45½	45½	45½	45½	44¾	45	44	44½	44½	44¾	44½
Milwaukee	58¾	46¾	48¼	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	47¾	47	47¾	47½	47¾	.....

Oats

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Chicago	30½	24½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	29	29½
Winnipeg	33¼	27½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Minneapolis	27½	22¾	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26½
Milwaukee	30½	25	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	29	.....

Rye

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Chicago	53½	40¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	43¾	42¾	42¾	41	42¾	42½	42¾	42½
Minneapolis	44½	36	39¼	39¼	39¾	39¾	38¾	37¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	37¾	38¼	37¾
Winnipeg	47½	38¾	41½	41	41¼	41	40¾	40	40¼	38¾	39¾	40¾	40¾	39¾
Duluth	47	39½	43½	42½	42½	42½	41¾	40¾	40¾	39½	40	40	40	40

Barley

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Minneapolis	37	30½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	30¾	31¾	30½	30¾	31½	31½	31½
Winnipeg	44½	34¾	37¾	36¾	36¾	37	36¾	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	37½	37½	36¾

Soybeans

	Option	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.
	High	Low	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	20	21
Chicago	89½	68½	84	84½	86¼	87½	85¼	84¾	85¼	86¼	87¾	88½	89½	87½

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minneapolis received 38,400 bus. of flaxseed during February, compared with 117,900 during February, 1938. Shipments were 30,000 bus., compared with 40,860.

Fort William, Ont.—Receipts of flaxseed during February totaled 402 bus., compared with 311 bus. during the same month in 1938. Shipments were 2,242, compared with none.

Houston, Tex.—Sailings of vessels carrying grain loaded at Houston for foreign ports during February, 1939, totaled 1,221,300 bus. of wheat. Total of grain shipped since July 1, 1938, follows: wheat, 6,490,094.14 bus.; corn, 25,356.04 bus.; kafir, 264,588.34 bus.; barley, 48,356.22 bus.—L. P. Claussen, chief grain inspector, Houston Merchants Exchange.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain for February, 1939, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, 1939, wheat, 227,200 (243,200); corn, 171,000 (354,000); oats, 272,000 (300,000); rye, none (none); kafir-milo, 1,500 (6,000); soybeans, none (none); shipments, 1939, wheat, 542,400 (400,000); corn, 160,500 (240,000); oats, 134,000 (96,000); rye, none (6,000); barley, none (3,500); kafir-milo, none (4,500); soybeans, none (none).—St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain in February, 1939, and compared to February 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, follows: Receipts, 1939, wheat, 532,100 (671,500); corn, 58,500 (13,500); oats, 52,800 (15,400); rye, 1,700 (200,900); barley, 8,500 (241,400); flaxseed, 260,000 (897,600); millfeed, tons, 20 (56); shipments, 1939, wheat, 787,000 (2,135,000); corn, 77,000 (383,000); rye, — (277,000); clover seed, 2,690 (2,176); timothy seed, 6,000 (—); millfeed, tons, — (42).—Dept. of Information & Statistics.

New Orleans, La.—Receipts of wheat during February were 222,351 bus. and 195 carloads, compared with 50,659 bus. and 107 carloads during February, 1938. Shipments were 861,089 bus. and 4 carloads, compared with 300,476 bus. and 4 carloads. Receipts of corn were 1,503,817 bus. and 31 cars, compared with 1,667,401 bus. and 3,890 cars; shipments, 197,766 bus. and 34 cars, compared with 5,557,584 bus. and 32 cars. Receipts of oats were 17,463 bus., compared with 8 carloads; shipments, 54,763 bus. and 1 car, compared with 16,925 bus. and 2 cars.

Vancouver, B. C.—Receipts of Canadian grain at Vancouver-New Westminster during the month of February, 1939, as compared to the same month in 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, follows: 1939, wheat, 1,824,426 (515,370); oats, 137,711 (14,625); barley, 326,715 (55,456). For the 7 months ending Feb. 28, the receipts for 1939 as compared to 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, were: 1939, wheat, 34,853,544 (6,660,811); oats, 2,678,994 (1,484,970); barley, 2,161,246 (1,463,641).—Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada, E. A. Ursell, statistician.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Indications are that Buffalo elevators will hold in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bus. of grain at the opening of the navigation season. This is almost three times the amount a year ago and is due in large measure to the big fleet which wintered here. A heavy movement of American corn is expected out of Chicago. However, a considerable portion of it may move in Canadian ships. There is hope here that the 25 per cent reduction in rail rates from Buffalo to the seaboard may divert some to Buffalo for trans-shipment.—E. T.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts and shipments of grain for February, 1939, as compared to February, 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, 1939, wheat, 823,500 (972,500); corn, 481,500 (3,174,000); oats, 124,500 (438,000); rye, 22,100 (13,500); barley, 166,400 (160,000); soybeans, 49,600 (14,400); kafir, 18,200 (22,400); hay, tons, 24 (276); shipments, 1939, wheat, 1,182,150 (1,556,000); corn, 538,500 (3,607,000); oats, 234,000 (420,000); rye, 39,000 (12,100); barley, 14,400 (4,800); kafir, 4,200 (8,400); hay, tons, 48 (288).—W. J. Krings, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.—California rice mills have milled much less rice during the current season than same period last year and shipments of milled rice also have decreased sharply.—W. H. B.

Galveston, Tex.—Receipts and shipments of grain for February, 1939, compared with February, 1938, in bushels, 1938 in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, 1939, wheat, 1,980,000 (3,133,500); corn, 1,500 (1,065,000); rye, 15,000 (51,000); kafir, — (18,000); shipments, 1938, wheat, 2,411,350 (4,475,260); corn, 64,693 (1,528,078); rye — (115,714); kafir — (35,399); milo, — (12,857).—G. H. Brown, sec'y, Galveston Board of Trade.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain held in local elevators totals 23,554,000 bus. with 232,000 bus. wheat in boat bottom wintering here. This will be increased somewhat by new arrivals by the time navigation actually opens, when marine insurance goes into effect. Movement from the country has picked up moderately. A larger assortment of grains put out by commission houses has induced increased buying on the part of mills and elevators. Mills are picking wheat of top quality and high protein while the surplus offerings elevators generally absorb. Feeders have been more interested in getting grain supplies and screenings.—F. G. C.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 11.—The corn market is too stagnant to bring out any increased offerings from the country. Consumption on the farms is heavy. Quite a large percentage of corn that is delivered to elevators is sold back to farmers for feed and to truckers who pay several cents a bushel premium over market values. With white corn demanding the best premium, we have seen in some time, due to the small acreage planted the last few years, many farmers will no doubt want to take advantage of this opportunity to increase their white corn acreage. Best success with white corn depends upon planting the best locally adapted variety of seed in order to produce a high yielding, sound quality corn.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 16.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Mar. 10, 1939, decreased 1,596,722 bus. compared with the preceding week and increased 98,087,270 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1938. The amount in store was reported as 145,098,241 bus. compared with 146,694,963 bus. for the preceding week and 47,010,971 bus. for the week ending March 11, 1938.

Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Mar. 10, 1939, amounted to 1,242,282 bus., a decrease of 25,524 bus. from the preceding week when 1,267,806 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,203,523 bus.

Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the 32 weeks from Aug. 1, 1938, to Mar. 10, 1939, as compared with the same period in 1938 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1938: Manitoba, 41,010,213 (34,173,864); Saskatchewan, 105,004,823 (23,100,878); Alberta, 117,635,268 (51,582,238) bus. For the 32 weeks

Future Trading in Grain Dull

No recovery was shown during the month of February in the volume of trade in grain futures.

Trading in barley and flaxseed futures was confined to Minneapolis, 134,000 and 204,000 bus. respectively.

In the seven other contract markets of Seattle Grain Exchange, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Duluth Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Chicago Board of Trade and Chicago Open Board trading during February aggregated as follows in thousand bushels, as reported by the Commodity Exchange Administration:

GRAIN FUTURES TRADING IN FEBRUARY					
Market	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Total
Chicago	132,654	66,577	8,634	2,392	210,257
Chicago	3,065	940	50	—	4,055
Minneapolis	12,218	1,282	1,853	1,486	17,777
Kansas City	19,451	2,331	..	..	21,782
Duluth	534	..	..	..	534
Milwaukee Grain & Stock Ex'ge	136	150	21	12	319
Seattle Grain Exchange	169	..	..	..	169
Total, all markets	168,227	71,280	10,558	3,890	254,293
February, 1939	299,966	103,589	17,412	8,082	429,980
January, 1939	400,178	70,738	8,413	4,775	484,602

ending Mar. 10, 1939, and the same period in 1938, 263,650,304 and 108,856,980 bus. respectively were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Imports and Exports of Grains

Exports of grains during the period July-January, 1938-39, compared with the like period a year earlier (comparative figures in parentheses), as reported by the foreign agricultural service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, included: Barley, 9,010,000 bus. (11,363,000); buckwheat, 62,000 bus. (370,000); corn, including corn meal, 57,167,000 bus. (19,218,000); malt, 58,000 bus. (100,000); oats, including oatmeal, 4,818,000 bus. (7,756,000); rice, all, 205,959,000 lbs. (213,162,000); rye, 784,000 bus. (4,264,000); wheat, including flour, 62,013,000 bus. (55,389,000); soybeans, 157,024,000 lbs. (76,445,000).

Imports for the same periods were: Barley, 1,000 bus. (1,164,000); barley malt, 53,318,000 lbs. (130,213,000); corn, 173,000 bus. (34,211,000); oats, 82,000 bus. (9,000); rice, all, 30,865,000 lbs. (80,009,000); wheat, including flour, 4,704,000 bus. (3,321,000); flaxseed, 10,092,000 bus. (11,934,000); soybeans, 102,000 lbs. (107,000).

January exports of grains, compared with January, 1938, were: Barley, 362,000 bus. (1,230,000); corn, 7,012,000 bus. (13,254,000); oats, 295,000 bus. (493,000); rice, all, 31,123,000 lbs. (45,003,000); rye, none (249,000 bus.); wheat, as grain, 10,217,000 bus. (8,521,000); wheat flour, 333,000 bbls. (294,000).

Imports during January, with comparisons, were: Corn, 37,000 bus. (39,000); oats, 79,000 bus. (3,000); wheat, exclusive of bonded wheat, 6,344,000 lbs. (13,370,000); barley malt, 6,344,000 lbs. (13,370,000); flaxseed, 2,111,000 bus. (1,457,000).

CCC Loans on Corn

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that, through March 9, 1939, loans made by the corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$98,354,583.37 on 172,753,730 bus. The loans by states in which the corn is stored are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels.
Colorado	\$ 15,340.76	29,971
Illinois	24,179,120.20	42,426,377
Indiana	2,299,158.57	4,035,034
Iowa	48,074,640.88	84,351,369
Kansas	2,035,239.86	3,595,363
Kentucky	88,978.48	161,364
Minnesota	7,483,402.05	13,139,615
Missouri	2,937,317.68	5,156,784
Nebraska	8,711,044.69	15,358,342
Ohio	445,118.42	780,962
South Dakota	2,040,204.45	3,638,621
Wisconsin	45,017.33	79,928

Through March 16, 1939, loans made by the Corporation and lending agencies under the 1938-39 corn loan program aggregate \$103,317,309.80 on 181,465,089 bus. The loans by States are as follows:

State	Amount	Bushels.
Colorado	\$ 15,675.97	30,559
Illinois	25,835,083.08	45,331,540
Indiana	2,435,416.50	4,274,083
Iowa	50,407,994.17	88,443,801
Kansas	2,107,378.27	3,722,828
Kentucky	89,069.68	161,524
Minnesota	7,764,516.65	13,633,047
Missouri	3,020,722.71	5,303,107
Nebraska	9,045,909.10	15,948,653
Ohio	476,922.90	837,101
South Dakota	2,070,135.08	3,693,562
Wisconsin	47,985.69	85,284

The state milk marketing act was declared unconstitutional recently by Justice Francis Bergen of the New York State Supreme Court, which, however, is not the state court of final resort.

The rice acreage allotment for 1939 in the 5 rice producing states is: Arkansas, 147,317; Louisiana, 412,039; Texas, 189,300; California, 111,920, and Missouri, 500. Total, 861,076. Producers complying with program will be paid 10c per hundred, and a price adjustment payment of 12 to 13c a hundred on the normal 1939 yield.

Make Rail Rates Competitive

A railroad man walked into our office a few days ago with a request for information on the production of corn in Illinois by counties, and the volume of corn that moves to market by truck and by rail.

"None of the other carriers have been able to see eye to eye with us on this rate proposition," he said, "but the time is about here when they are ready to be convinced and when they will be ready, as our company is, to set up intrastate rates on grain that will be competitive with truck rates. Competitive intrastate rates, without transit privileges, would make rail carried grain, like trucked grain, available to local industries and to lake movement at no penalty for the rail movement.

"The barge lines moved about 15,000 carloads of grain to New Orleans for export last year. That is a lot of grain for the railroads to lose. No one knows how much the railroads are losing to trucks because there are no definite figures, but if we can determine how much grain is marketed, and subtract from this figure the volume that moves by rail, we ought to get a pretty fair idea. I feel sure, that if we can set up competitive rates, we won't be losing this trade."

This latter comment holds the sympathetic interest of every country and central market elevator operator in the country. No grain dealer wants to ship by truck. Each prefers to deal in carlots thru regular, dependable channels.

However, in setting up truck competitive rates, the railroads must keep in mind that going half way will not help much, and that grain is not the only commodity affected. It is the haulers of southern vegetables and citrus fruits northward who take grain back south, and the haulers of livestock that take feeds back to the feeders.

Truck movement of grain is no longer a matter of 50 or 60 miles. It is well known that many elevators in northern Illinois sell grain to truckers who take it to other elevators or feeders in Wisconsin; that elevators in eastern Illinois and northern Indiana ship grain by truck to Michigan elevators and feeders; that elevators in southern and central Illinois are the source of grain moving south across the Ohio river by truck; that there is still free interchange of corn by truck between producing points in Iowa and consuming points in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and Minnesota.

Truck-lot buyers, kicking over the traces in central markets like Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sioux City (it seems we have heard of cases in practically every market) have enjoyed a thriving business with truckers of grain.

Hay and straw from Ohio and Michigan moves by truck to buyers in Virginia. Michigan beans move by truck to St. Louis. The list of examples is never ending.

Virtually all this movement of grain and other commodities by truck between widely separated as well as nearby points, is a competitive rate proposition. Country elevators, like other business institutions, follow the simple law of economics that tells them to do as much business as possible at as reasonable a margin as competition will let them take, so as to earn the greatest possible net return for their companies.

It is this simple law of economics that forces country elevators to do business with trucks. If they can pay their customers as much for their grain and make as much profit for themselves when shipping by rail as they can when shipping by truck, all of them will confine their shipments to the rails.

An analogy to the problem of the country grain shipper can be found in the case of a

middle western quarry, which makes several limestone products, and ships in bulk. The following table graphically illustrates the trend toward truck movement in this quarry's business.

Year	Percentage of Product Moving by Truck		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1935.....	26%	15%	*..
1936.....	24%	19%	..
1937.....	27%	14%	..
1938.....	49%	21%	- 30.5%

*Accurate records of the volume of product No. 3 that moved by truck during 1935-37 were not available, but in the memory of officials the movement of this product closely paralleled the movement of Products Nos. 1 and 2.

It may be noted that a very sharp increase in truck movement appears in 1938. It was in 1938 that the railroads succeeded in forcing a 15% general increase in freight rate levels on a long list of commodities including the stone products of this quarry. Added to this was another 10% increase in costs thru breaking down existing interstate privileges. The effect was to raise the freight rate to one major buyer, taking 4,000 tons annually, from \$1.15 per ton to \$1.71.

Pleas having no weight with the carriers, this quarry invested in a 12-ton truck that now hauls this 4,000 tons, plus an additional 4,000 or 6,000 tons of short-haul business formerly carried by the rails, simply because the company owns a truck, and feels duty bound to keep it busy.

"We did not want to buy that truck," said one of the company's officials. "But we had to. The jump in rail rates to some of our big customers made it economically impossible to hold their business if we didn't. We still prefer to ship by rail, but now we have a truck to keep busy, and the rails get the business we cannot economically haul ourselves."

Like this quarry, elevator operators are sympathetic to the railroads. They give the railroads all the hauls they can. But in the last analysis, they are in the highly competitive grain business, not in the railroad business.

The whole problem, from the elevator stand-

point, is a matter of competition, and of the cost of transportation. Business naturally tends to gravitate to those who can perform the best service most economically.

Demand for Soy Beans Broadens

Chicago, Ill., March 16.—The recent market action in soy beans, which advanced to a new season's high point, again focused attention on this product, which in the past few years has become such an important factor in the farm economy of the middle west.

In the May soy bean contract there has been a price range of approximately 20c per bushel, the market touching a low of 68¼c last fall when it was under the usual after-harvesting movement, and then advancing irregularly until it registered 88c a few days ago.

This advance has been in the face of stagnation in grains, which have had narrow fluctuations and a volume of trade the smallest since records have been kept. The bean market has no restrictions to contend with that have hampered operations in wheat and corn. Moreover, so far there has been no attempt at acreage control of soy beans.

Production has increased rapidly in recent years, but contrary to the general belief that the 1938 production of 57,665,000 bushels would exceed the demand, the increasing use of beans and bean products has kept pace with the increased production. The 1938 crop was nearly 12,000,000 bu. more than in 1937.

In addition to the excellent domestic demand that has prevented any undue accumulation of stocks, there has been some business for export, and this latter development was an influence in lifting prices recently, export interests being under the necessity of securing beans for opening of navigation shipment out of Chicago.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Wheat Board operations for the crop year ended July 31, 1938, showed a net loss of \$2,954,335, according to the Board's report tabled in the House of Commons.

Quota marketing provisions of the A. A. Act are at stake in the tobacco suit of Mulford v. Smith, before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal from the district court at Valdosta, Ga.



A Merchant-Trucker Gets a Load of 400 bus. of Corn at a Northern Indiana Elevator, for Delivery to Buyers in Southern Michigan. Inset shows back of semi-trailer as it receives load.

Heed These Safety Recommendations

C. W. Turning, Duluth, Minn., safety director in charge of the International Safety Contest sponsored by the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, has outlined a series of safety suggestions for terminal grain elevator and grain processing plant operators and employees. There are 36 of them, covering practically all hazards to the health and well-being of those concerned with handling or processing of grain. They are:

1. Smoking or carrying matches is dangerous in all elevators and mill buildings, except in main office, rest rooms or other authorized places.
2. "Clean-up" and "Pick-up" daily. Either correct or report any hazardous conditions you may find. Don't pass them by.
3. Report any piece of machinery, cable, rope or appliance, which is out of condition, or defective.
4. Use extreme caution in crossing all conveyor belts.
5. See that all dark places are properly lighted when plant is in operation.
6. Always be careful when passing between cars in train yard or elevator yard.
7. See that all fire doors are closed.
8. When working above ground, see that no material or tools are left so that they might fall and cause an injury to persons below.
9. When working on Bos'n chairs or staging scaffolds, see that all blocks, rope, gear and scaffold are safe before leaving the ground.
10. When working on conveyor belts, or any machinery, a "Man working" sign, should be hung on the motor that runs the equipment on which they are working, or the switch to the motor should be locked.
11. When completing a repair job, or construction, see that unused material, rubbish, oily waste, etc., is cleaned up.
12. When using extension lights in bins, always see that the cord and vapor-proof globe is in good condition, before using.
13. See that all bin tops are kept in place over bins and spout openings, in gallery.
14. Use extreme caution in cooping cars to prevent accidents from nails, in the lumber or grain doors used.
15. When handling grain doors, or other material that may cause splinters, or splinters to enter the hands, wear heavy leather gloves.
16. Never throw or toss grain doors aside, without looking carefully to see that no one is in danger. Remove or bend over nails carefully.

17. When cars are cleaned out, see that all rubbish is cleaned up as soon as possible.

18. When using car puller for setting cars, always use warning signal whistle before starting.

19. Check all cars and unloading machines before unloading.

20. See that dock spouts and gangways are securely tied and high enough to prevent injury to persons walking along the dock.

21. Car pullers are a source of danger whether in motion or not. Be careful not to trip over cable. Before starting cable, be sure no one is in danger.

22. Dust sweeping is not just plain drudgery. It is necessary to keep elevator and mill clean to reduce the danger of a dust explosion.

23. Do not let dust accumulate. No dust, no explosion. Keep the dust removed from walls, ledges, sills, or any other place where it may lodge, as well as the floors. Use no tools that may strike sparks. Keep all open flames away, and take every possible precaution to prevent sparks. Keep all oily rags in approved metal containers.

24. Be careful at all times not to allow dust to accumulate around electrical equipment or steam pipes and heating equipment.

25. In trimming bins, never get below the material in the bin. Wear a safety belt. Always have a man with you. Drop cords should not be used in bins.

26. No adjustments or repairs should ever be made while a conveyor is in motion.

27. Oiling of conveyor equipment should be done while the machinery is idle, unless it can be done without the oiler coming in contact with dangerous moving parts.

28. Do not cross over exposed conveyors except at regular cross-over points.

29. It is very dangerous to ride on conveyors, and this should never be done. Never attempt to remove material through inspection doors or bucket conveyors when the plant is running.

30. It is important that the track along car hauls be kept clean and free from all obstructions and material. Don't tear out grain doors and leave them lay. They are serious tripping hazards.

31. Every type of machine presents an individual problem. Careful study will reveal safe and logical methods of solving the hazards of oiling.

32. Watchmen: Your most important round of the day or night, is the one which occurs one hour following the shut-down of the plant. Special attention should be paid to areas where there are bearings, because of the hazard of a bearing running hot and smoldering, which may have escaped the oiler's notice. Careful inspection after closing time, has discovered many heating journals.

33. In some plants the grain leg gets little attention except when it chokes up or ceases to operate. Every precaution should be taken so that the belt and cups do not catch on obstructions. Boot bearings are often neglected. They should have careful attention.

34. To prevent fire from other industries near the plant, it is suggested that windows be screened and doors locked at night. The premises should be kept free from rubbish, weeds, dry grass, or anything that might spread fire from one place to another.

35. From Superintendent to sweeper, every employee must be familiar with hazards, and take an interest in overcoming them.

36. Don't forget that accident prevention means more than ever when the fall rush starts. You are never too busy to work safely.

Two new kinds of aphids, neither previously found on wheat in this country, are said to be infesting wheat in southern Nebraska, Colorado and adjacent parts of Kansas, according to Miriam A. Palmer of Colorado State College.

Are Futures Markets Necessary?

Lew Hill, a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, appearing before the annual convention of the Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, in Marion recently, bearded the legislative lion in his den with a studied inquiry into whether more legislation is needed to restrict and control the grain business, and whether futures trading is necessary to the welfare of farmers.

"The legislator is continually confronted by a belief shared by many of his constituents, that the remedy for all ills is the enactment of a law," remarked Mr. Hill. Thereupon he proceeded to review what has happened as a consequence of some of the legislation affecting the grain producers and grain marketing during recent administrations.

The Agricultural Marketing Act enacted at the first session of Congress, following election of President Herbert Hoover in 1929, was later called the "Noble Experiment," said Mr. Hill. The first effect was news from European buyers of American wheat that foreign consumers believed we intended to force excessively high prices, and bakeries in Europe were displaying signs reading, "These bakery goods are not made from American wheat." Right there we began to lose our export demand.

Senator McNary, as chairman of a committee from the Congressional Committee on Agriculture & Forestry, reporting on the financial operations of the Farm Board in July of 1935, showed that this Board made loans approximating \$1,150,000,000 for the aid of agriculture. Of these, nearly \$746,000,000, or 65%, made from the half-billion dollar revolving fund, went to grain and cotton stabilization corporations in an effort to maintain price levels for producers.

It is clear now, remarked Mr. Hill, that "stabilization activities were foredoomed to failure." The stabilization program was set up in response to urgent public demand, and its inability to halt the decline in commodity prices led to severe losses. Leading cooperatives and the stabilization corporation accumulated great stocks of wheat and cotton for which there was no market, and Congress was finally forced to donate huge portions of these stocks to the Red Cross for the relief of distress, at a loss to the revolving fund of \$197,000,000. (That is a bit over \$1 apiece, for each man, woman and child in the country.)

Failure to halt the decline in commodity prices was responsible also for losses incurred in settlement of some of the loans made by the Board to the cooperatives. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1935, a little over \$13,000,000 had been written off in compromise of these loans, in addition to losses of nearly \$244,000,000 sustained in disposing of wheat and cotton stocks; and an estimate by the Farm Credit Administration at this time believed that not more than \$37,000,000 of an outstanding \$125,000,000 in loans from the revolving fund, were collectible. On this basis, actual and prospective total losses to the revolving fund amounted to \$344,900,000, equivalent to 67% of the fund (which comes to over \$2.50 for each man, woman and child in the country).

The Farmers National Grain Corp. made a profit, according to a statement of its operations read from the McNary report by Mr. Hill. But "hedging profit alone amounted to nearly \$1,113,700. Without it, Farmers National would not have shown a profit. Also, \$2,356,188.57 of the gross profits were derived from storage charges. Most of this revenue came from the government . . . for storage of stocks of wheat bought and held off the market. To government patronage . . . may be credited also most of the income from commissions on futures and from brokerage."

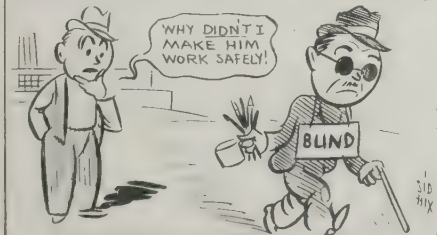
Said Mr. Hill, "The 1932 Year Book of Agriculture computes average annual money return to individual American farmers as \$1,334 in 1928, \$1,298 in 1929, and \$538 in 1930."

A review of declining prices for corn and wheat during the days of the Farm Board, demonstrates that the Board could not eat the

A FOREMAN MAY IGNORE CARELESSNESS!



BUT HE CAN'T IGNORE ITS RESULTS!



wheat it accumulated, and that this wheat had to be marketed thru regular, natural market channels, and that the accumulation blocked disposition and forced government agencies to give away large quantities of stocks.

Since a profit to the Farmers National Grain Corp. would not have been possible except for its hedging activities, said Mr. Hill, politicians have done everything possible thru legislation and regulation to stop the activities of the futures markets. Regulation has narrowed futures trading almost to the point of extinction. Without the benefit of the protection offered by a broad futures market, cash grain buyers and processors lower the basis on which they will bid country shippers, and country shippers must pay less to the farmers.

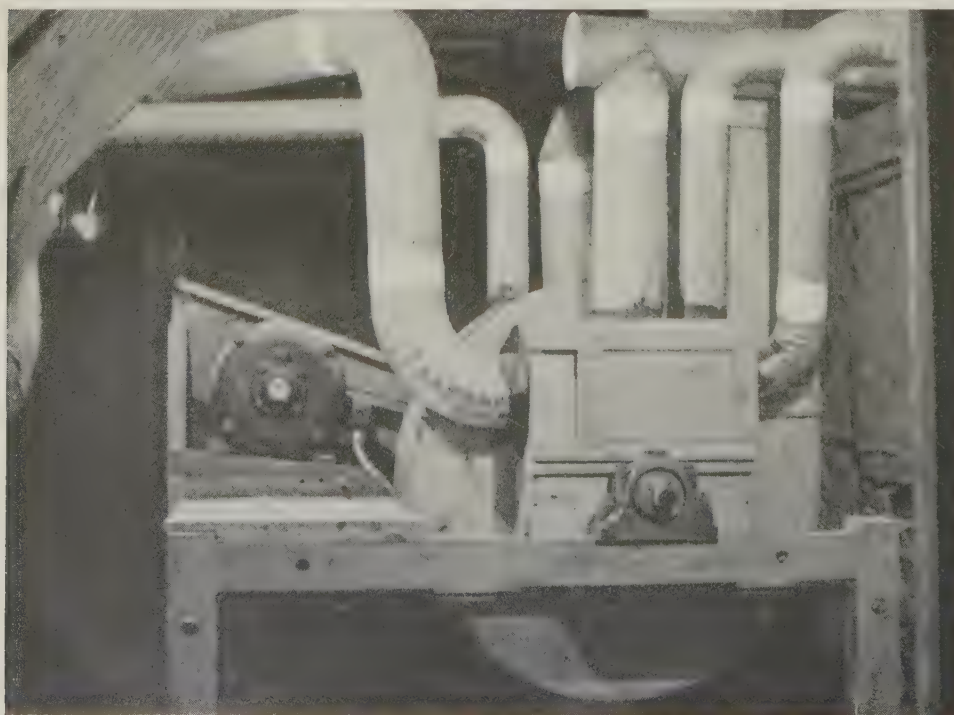
We are free of the Farm Board, but Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace has followed a policy of slaughtering pigs, plowing up every third row of cotton and curtailing production in the grain belt. "Does anyone believe that business can survive by curtailing production?" asked Mr. Hill. "Hedging is essential in the grain business, yet we have done everything possible to restrict our futures markets."

"A change is taking place in the grain business. Maybe it is already here. Is there too much regulation, or not enough? Sooner or later, it is evident, we will have to meet an issue of reconstruction.

"What can we do as an industry to aid agriculture? It certainly is our job, and it seems to me that some concerted effort should be made thru our state and national organizations to make some proposals."

"Taxation," said Aristotle, "is the art of plucking from the goose the largest amount of feathers with the least amount of squawk." The average person who thinks of his own taxes in terms only of the direct assessments he pays, would be surprised to know that he actually works more than two months out of the year to pay taxes—most of which are hidden in the cost of things he buys.

The price regulating law of New York state, as administered in the milk industry, was held confiscatory and discriminative Feb. 24 by Judge Frank Cooper in the federal court at Utica, who said "The secretary of agriculture found only 22 out of 193 co-operatives who were entitled to and desired to vote." The court held that the marketing agreement had been misrepresented by the proponents.



Dust Control Blower in Basement of Equity Union Elevator, Monroe, Ind.

Monroeville Elevator Controls Dust

Manager John Crabill of the Monroeville Cooperative Equity Union Exchange at Monroeville, Ind., controls dust in the company's elevator.

The elevator is of the old type, with many grain and seed legs. When the elevator was built many years ago, the builders gave no consideration to the dust hazard. Consequently there was plenty of dust accumulating when oats and other small grains were received. Modern deliveries of big loads increased the dust problem, often requiring the use of the six grain legs at the same time.

The dust problem was settled by putting the blower from an old grain cleaner on a frame in the elevator's full basement, and building a suction chamber on each side of the blower. The blower was belted to a 3 h. p. motor that runs the fan at 500 r. p. m.

Piping from the suction chambers on the sides of the blower connects with the rear leg of each stand of legs, about two feet above the top of the boot. In each pipe, at the end nearest the boot, is a damper to control the suction from the fan. By this means the draft from a leg that is not in use may be cut off, and all of the suction, or any desired amount of suction, may be applied to the legs being operated.

The fan is piped to a cyclone dust collector located in a small addition to the elevator above the dust bin, where it can be bagged for farmers who use it in feeding cattle.

Remodeling of the blower for this purpose consisted of building the suction chambers on the intake of the fan, and mounting the fan shaft on new ball bearings.

The total number of applications received by the F.C.I.C. for wheat crop insurance on the 1939 crop now stands at 299,501, including 197,137 from growers in the western winter wheat belt, 7,467 from eastern growers and 94,897 from spring wheat states.

Grains ground by Canadian mills during January, 1939, are shown in bushels with comparative figures for the same month of the previous year in brackets: Wheat 4,976,225 (4,137,413); oats 1,164,676 (1,088,788); corn 255,181 (222,147); barley 128,494 (108,179); buckwheat 14,015 (13,413); and mixed grain 2,248,195 (1,578,220).—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Changes in Soybean Trading Rules

The National Soybean Processors Ass'n has made changes in the rules of Oct. 18, 1933, to govern purchase and sale of soybean oil meal, in the following sections:

For shipment in car lots during periods specified below:

	Tons 19...	Tons 19...	Tons
Quick (within 3 days)	Jan.	July	
Immediate (within 5 days)	Feb.	Aug.	
Prompt (within 10 days)	Mar.	Sept.	

Rule 2—Quality

Section 1. The standard of quality shall be soybean oil meal of fair merchantable quality based on the season's production and conforming to standard definitions and standard specifications of the ass'n, which are herewith made a part of the trading rules and which specifications are subject to modification from season to season as conditions may warrant, upon recommendation of the finished material standards committee.

Standard Definitions—Old Process Products. Expeller, Screw Press or Mechanical Press soybean chips is the product obtained after expressing part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, cooking and mechanical pressure. 41% Protein Expeller, Screw Press or Mechanical Press soybean oil meal is the product resulting from grinding the above chips.

Hydraulic Soybean Oil Cake is the product obtained after expressing part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, cooking, and hydraulic pressure. 41% Protein Hydraulic soybean oil meal is the product resulting from grinding the above cake.

New Process Products—Extracted Soybean Flakes is the product obtained after extracting part of the oil from soybeans by crushing, cooking, and the use of solvents. 44% Protein soybean oil meal is the product resulting from grinding the above flakes.

If a name descriptive of the process of manufacture, such as expeller, screw press, hydraulic, or extracted be used, the product must correspond thereto.

Ground Soybeans is the product obtained by grinding whole soybeans without cooking or removing any of the oil.

Note: This product is sometimes called soybean meal, thus confusing it with soybean oil meal.

Quality criterion: Old process expeller or screw press soybean chips, old process hydraulic soybean oil cake, and old process soybean oil meal are products produced by cooking ground soybeans and reducing the oil content of the cooked product by pressure to 6% or less on a commercial basis.

Standard specifications for old process expeller or screw press soybean chips, old process hydraulic soybean oil cake, and old process soybean oil meal:

Protein	minimum 41.0%
Fat	minimum 4.0%
Carbohydrates, Fiber	maximum 7.0%
Carbohydrates, N. F. E.	minimum 29.0%

New process extracted soybean flakes and new process soybean oil meal are products produced by cooking ground soybeans and reducing the oil content of the cooked product by the use of solvents to 1% or less on a commercial basis.

Standard specifications for new process soybean flakes and new process soybean oil meal:

Protein	minimum 44.0%
Fat	minimum 0.5%
Carbohydrates, Fiber	maximum 7.0%
Carbohydrates, N. F. E.	minimum 29.0%

Testing methods as adopted by the Assn. of American Feed Control Officials shall be used as the official method of analysis.

The Association has designated as official chemists the following: Chas. V. Bacon, Barrow-Atlee Laboratories, Inc., Curtis & Tompkins, Fort Worth Laboratories, Law & Company, Inc., Glenn H. Pickard, Southwestern Laboratories, H. P. Trevithick.

Rule 4—Price

Section 1. The price on soybean oil meal shall be quoted in U. S. dollars per ton.

Section 2. Unless specifically stated by seller and mutually agreed upon by buyer and seller at time of sale, prices quoted are delivered prices. Seller shall prepay freight on all shipments sold on a delivered price basis. Seller shall also have the option of prepaying freight on shipments sold on an F.O.B. mill basis and add the freight to invoice and draft at the regular published rail tariff rates.

Section 3. Unless otherwise specified at time of sale, prices quoted are for regular fine ground soybean oil meal in new and/or reconditioned 100 pound bags.

Section 2. All quotations shall state quantity in tons, time of shipment, F.O.B. mill or delivered price specifying mill point and/or deliv-

ery or rate basing point as requested, minimum per cent protein guaranteed, any special billing, reference or routing if requested, bulk price only if requested.

Rule 7—Time of Shipment—Carrying Charge.

Section 1. Unless the exact shipping date is agreed upon by buyer and seller at time of sale, shipments for nearby positions shall be interpreted as follows, starting from date shipping instructions are received by seller:

Quick shipmentwithin 3 working days
Immediate shipmentwithin 5 working days
Prompt shipmentwithin 10 working days

Seller failing to receive shipping instructions shall have right to postpone delivery of such past due soybean oil meal and carry same for buyer subject to a carrying charge of 25 cents per ton for each 15 days or fraction thereof for a period not to exceed 60 days from the expiration of the contract. The carrying charges accruing against each specific shipment shall be added to each invoice and draft by seller and listed as a separate item showing how each computation is made.

Rule 9—Freight Rates

Section 1. Delivered prices specified in any meal contract are based on the published freight rates applicable thereto in effect on date of sale. Any increase or decrease in the said published freight rates that becomes effective after the contract is made is for the account of the Buyer.

Market Interests in Cargill Deal

The recent hearings by the referee of the Commodity Exchange Commission at Chicago have been delving into the personal interests in corn for September delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade in 1937.

Testimony showed the Farmers National Grain Corporation to have been short 2,460,000 bus. on Sept. 18.

Daniel F. Rice had been short 1,197,500 bus. Aug. 17, but this had been reduced to 545,000 bus. at the end of September, when he made delivery.

J. H. MacMillan, Jr., stated that five firms represented on the business conduct committee on Sept. 23, the day the action was taken, had open short accounts amounting to 603,000 bus., or 7.2 per cent of the outstanding interest. That, however, did not take into consideration any open long accounts which might have existed.

MacMillan testified that he had protested to the business conduct committee against the action of Rice in "raiding the market" on Aug. 10, 1937, but said no attention was paid to the complaint.

Examiner Maginnis admitted reports of the December, 1936, corn and wheat futures, reports covering the open long and short interests, standing on the books of Clement, Curtis & Co., James E. Bennett & Co., Lamson Bros. & Co., Rosenbaum Bros., and Uhlmann Grain Co. as of Dec. 8, 1936, and reports covering the September, 1937, corn futures long and short interests as of Sept. 24, 1937, on the books of Clement, Curtis & Co., and Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

Attorney Howard Ellis objected to the introduction of all of the reports, contending that the figures represented the interests of customers and not of members who served on the committee or of the firms.

Attorney Ellis, for the Board of Trade, brought out that neither the members of the business conduct committee nor their firms had any open commitment in September corn futures at the time, and that therefore their action was not motivated by any personal interest.

The hearings which have been held in the Hotel Sherman have been adjourned for 10 days to be resumed at Washington Mar. 27, when Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, will testify.

Danger in False Lubrication

The "Mill Mutual" Insurance Companies report having distributed to flour mill and grain elevator operators over twenty thousand booklets on the subject of lubrication. They report that as a result of improvement in lubrication, fire losses from hot bearings have dropped to an all-time low.

The booklet stresses the several good methods of automatic lubrication, such as bottle oilers, pressure cups, and the use of only those lubricants suited to use in those devices.

They now report several instances of fires and near fires occurring because of the misuse of the automatic oilers, particularly the pressure cups. Those cups are designed for use only with special grease manufactured and sold for such use. No purchaser may be sure that any other grease, no matter how good or how highly recommended, will work in the cup.

It will be unfortunate if misuse of apparatus which has proved so valuable to operators increases the fire hazard and results in disaster.

Disposition of Loan Wheat

The C.C.C. announced Mar. 14 that producers who obtained loans under the 1938 wheat loan program upon wheat stored and sealed on the farm in the state of North Dakota, and certain counties in the states of Montana, Minnesota, South Dakota and Wyoming, will be permitted to obtain a renewal or extension of such loans for a period of ten months, provided a reinspection of the grain and the storage structure is satisfactory and consent for the additional period of storage is obtained.

Advice as to the amount which will be required to obtain the release of pledged elevator stored wheat under this arrangement will be furnished producers at or shortly prior to maturity of the loans, and they will be allowed ten days within which to take advantage of this privilege. Producers may request such advice any time prior to maturity.

The assembling, handling and releasing of these wheat stocks will be under the supervision of special representatives of Commodity Credit Corporation located in certain Loan Agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Such special representatives are: Kansas City, Wm. Lathrop; Chicago, Ivan C. Harden; Minneapolis, Cecil Blair; and Portland, Arch Ryer.

As of March 8, 1939, the loans aggregated \$47,196,315.81 upon 81,815,427 bus. This represents 23,184,376 bus. of wheat stored on the farm, which loans mature on May 31, 1939, and 58,631,051 bus. of wheat stored in public grain elevators, which loans mature seven months from their respective dates.

Ohio Elevator with Good Power Plant

In rebuilding the elevator that was burned the Foraker Grain Co., at Foraker, O., decided that ample power at low cost could be obtained by equipping the plant with a diesel engine of 80-h.p., with rope drives to cupola.

Feed mixing and grinding also required special equipment to serve this diversified farming area in northwestern Ohio, the town of Foraker being located on the Erie railroad between Lima and Kenton. The feed grinding department is equipped with a large Hammer Mill and Sidney one-ton feed mixer.

The corn handling requirements are taken care of by a No. 6½ corn cleaner and No. 3 Sidney Sheller. Included in the equipment are a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Sidney Manlift, Sidney Drag, ball bearings thruout, and three elevator legs. The storage capacity is 15,000 bus.

A Superior Seed Scarifier and Cleaner equip the plant for a new service to farmers.



New Elevator of Foraker Grain Co., at Foraker, O.

Grain Grading Schools in Indiana

In Central Indiana during February grain grading schools were conducted at West Lebanon, Noblesville, Anderson and Wabash with an attendance of 321.

M. O. Pence of the Extension Service opened the meetings with a talk on oats, barley and wheat varieties, Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the Dept. of Agriculture, and Patrick Wise of the Chicago office of federal supervision then demonstrating the grading of corn and soybeans.

The problem of "thin" oats is a recurrent one in the state, such varieties as Silver Mine and Victory being too late for the southern part of the oats belt, and in most years produce light-weight oats.

The electric moisture meter was demonstrated at each meeting.

Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, F. E. Robbins, associate professor of crop production at Purdue University, who is a licensed grain inspector, and Willis Combs are planning grain grading schools at Lafayette, Mar. 27, 28; Ft. Wayne, Mar. 30, 31; Indianapolis, Apr. 3, 4, and Vincennes, Apr. 6, 7.

Grain Grading Schools in 1938

The year 1938 was one of great activity in education of grain dealers and farmers in the grading of grain under the leadership of E. C. Parker, H. M. Dixon and W. B. Combs of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grain dealers attending these meetings learn to buy according to the grade by which they have to sell.

Farmers have samples of their own seed inspected and graded with authoritative information on its deficiencies thereby learning just what they must do individually to improve their crops.

Altho the number of schools for grain dealers decreased from previous years, the total attendance per school and the total attendance of dealers was greater than ever. The high mark was reached at Minneapolis in July, when 700 persons attended a barley school, 500 of whom were country grain dealers.

In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin the state extension services co-operated in the schools for grain dealers. In Wisconsin 14 schools were held, with an attendance of 1,759, in Kansas 9 with 1,457 attendance.

So far in 1939 Willis Combs has attended grain grading schools at four points in Indiana, 10 points in Minnesota and 15 in Wisconsin, where the college is still carrying on. Zero temperatures cut the attendance at some points in Wisconsin. Following is a list of the Wisconsin schools with the attendance and the number of samples brought, in parenthesis: Union Grove, 123 (55); Cedarburg, 146 (88); Slinger, 250 (85); Random Lake, 400 (123); Watertown, 300 (85); Waupun, 250 (80); Ripon, 250 (107); Chilton, 200 (124); Russells, 70 (49); West Depere, 125 (74); Mt. Calvary, 250 (115); Ellsworth, 200 (42); Pepin, 26 (4) (icy roads, below zero); West Salem, 113 (27), and Waterloo, 1,509 (71).

In Iowa grain grading meetings have been held recently at Paullina, Ocheyedan, Sibley, Sheldon and Hull.

FUTURE MEETINGS are planned at Great Falls, Mont., May 8 and 9; Spokane, Wash., May 12 and 13; Lewiston, Ida., May 15, 16; Logan, Utah, May 19, 20, and tentatively Fort Collins, Colo., May 23, 24, and McCook, Neb., May 25, 26.

Kansas City is to be favored with a meeting June 4. Later meetings probably will be held at Wichita and St. Joseph.

A Notable Advancement in Moisture Testing

Speed and efficiency are being attained in the realm of testing grains and processed materials for moisture.

An instrument which is making far-reaching improvements in the whole field of moisture testing is the new Steinlite Electric Moisture Tester which facilitates and expedites the grading of grain. It will make an accurate moisture test in 1 minute and will operate with equal speed and accuracy on all whole grains, mixed grains and processed materials having as high as 80 per cent moisture.

The instrument operates on the dielectric capacitance principle . . . uses ordinary current . . . and is said to consume no more electricity than a 60-watt lamp.

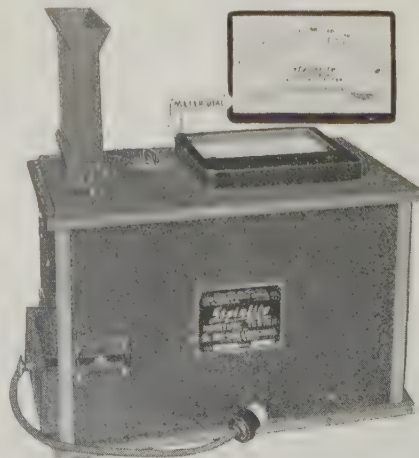
Its operation requires no technical knowledge and no previous experience. In fact, it can well be compared with a radio for simplicity in use. The new instrument is modern in design, compact and easily portable. It weighs approximately 44 pounds.

The steps in making a test are as follows: First, the switch is turned on in the same manner as a radio switch. The hand on the dial is then set at zero by turning a knob. Then a sample of grain to be tested is weighed out and checked for temperature by means of a standard thermometer. Next, the sample is poured into the hopper of the unit and is held there momentarily by a movable bottom. By tripping the release the sample is dropped into the test chamber below. The reading on the dial is taken, and by comparison with a conversion chart the percentage of moisture is found. Finally, a slide is pulled out and the sample withdrawn. The foregoing process does not damage the sample in any way or delay the test.

Many prolonged tests show this machine to be accurate and reliable in making moisture tests on a wide variety of materials, such as wheat, corn, oats and other whole grain, tempered wheat, flour, meal, bran or any mixture of these products. The results are accurate regardless of whether the moisture is largely on the surface of the grain or is diffused as in the case of tempered grain. The dial registers the true average of all the moisture in the sample. The test does not depend upon all particles touching the sides of the chamber.

Although new to the grain trade in general, the Steinlite has been used for many months by leading elevators and mills. It is reported that results obtained with this instrument are identical with those obtained by official methods.

The new Steinlite Electric Moisture Tester is offered and guaranteed by the Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, manufacturers and distributors of standard grain, seed and flour testing and grading equipment since 1912.



Steinlite Meter Tests Moisture Content in Grain.

Liquidation of Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp.

By EUGENE CURTIS, attorney-in-fact for Board of Directors

Farmers National Grain Corporation was organized under the laws of Delaware on Oct. 29, 1929. Its purpose was to act as a central selling agency for co-operatively marketed grain and it brought to the American grain producer for the first time in history a co-operative grain marketing system that not only was nation-wide in scope, but maintained direct contact with all grain producing areas. The corporation was farmer-controlled and only producer organizations complying with the Capper Volstead Act were eligible to hold stock.

Under the corporation's original charter and by-laws 100,000 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance, of which 9,951 shares were issued and held by twenty-six regional co-operatives.

From 1929 to June 30, 1936, the corporation's operations were financed by commercial banks and the Farm Credit Administration. Its fixed assets and notes and accounts secured by mortgages were pledged with the Farm Credit Administration as security to a funded debt. This agreement was entered into on Nov. 1, 1933.

At July 1, 1936, the corporation was re-financed and all obligations due banks and creditors were paid in full. Assets of \$9,556,788.70, representing terminal and country elevators, mortgage note indebtedness due from country elevators, and other accounts were turned over to the Farm Credit Administration in satisfaction of a funded debt in the amount of \$14,182,282.89. At that date the corporation was recapitalized and 100,000 shares of common stock were authorized, of which 20,110-51/90 shares were issued. All current accounts receivable, together with grain inventories totaling \$10,602,415.51 were retained by the corporation and agreements entered into with the Farm Credit Administration to finance grain operations.

On Jan. 24, 1938, the stockholders voted to dissolve the corporation and dissolution certificate was filed in the State of Delaware on May 27, 1938. Assets in the form of grain inventories, memberships, accounts receivable and cash at Jan. 31, 1938, totaled \$9,420,953.88 and financing obligations due commercial banks and the Farm Credit Administration totaled \$6,999,516.59.

At Dec. 31, 1938, all obligations of the corporation had been paid in full with the exception of approximately \$17,000, representing drafts and disputed customers' balances. A 15% dividend has been paid on the outstanding capital stock, and at the last mentioned date there were assets of the corporation to be liquidated and distributed in the amount of \$480,725.50.

Under modern rules and court decisions corners are impossible, so why put further limitations on trading? Will anything that retards or prevents market activity be good for producers or for anybody in the long run? We are old-fashioned enough to believe that in this country any man ought to be allowed to buy as much of any commodity as he can finance, and to sell on the same basis.—*Pennsylvania Farmer*.

Wheat prices are expected to remain steady during March with the possibility of a small price rally as a result of crop scares. The United States winter wheat acreage is small in comparison with 1937 and 1938 acreages, but is about equal to the 1926-1935 average. The poor condition of the crop and the reduced acreage present a favorable situation for crop scares during the spring growing season.—*Kansas State College of Agriculture*.

Milwaukee to Welcome Plant Operators

Milwaukee, the Malting Barley, Malting, and Brewing Capital of the World, will be host to the Tenth Anniversary Convention of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents on April 2-5. Hotel Pfister will be the headquarters, and at this writing the Committee reports having six times the number of reservations usually received this far in advance.

Flanked with the helpful aid of an Advisory Committee composed of Messrs. Harry M. Stratton, Edward S. Terry and Harold H. Hicks of Stratton Grain Co., Walter A. Teipel, President of Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., and James Hessburg of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., the Milwaukee plant operators have concluded an outstanding program for the record-breaking attendance already apparent.

Harry Thoms, Stratton Grain Co., is General Convention Chairman, aided by Al Schaenzer of Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., John Voelzke of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., William Ritter, also of Froedtert's, H. A. Plumb, Secretary of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, and M. H. Ladd, Chief Weighmaster.

Mr. T. C. Manning of Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City, is General Program Chairman, and is being assisted locally by Messrs. Schaenzer and Ladd.

Mesdames Thoms, Ritter, Ladd, Plumb, Voelzke and Miss Adelaide Schmitt of Froedtert's will guide the ladies around during every waking moment of the day and evening—and a busy time is planned for them.

Grover Meyer of the Kansas City (Mo.) Power & Light Co. is General Chairman of the Annual Associates Night—a dinner-dance with entertainment fostered each year on the last evening of the convention. With him will serve the chairman of the standing Chapter Associate Committees, which include Mr. A. B. Osgood of Minneapolis, Mr. H. G. Onstad of Chicago, and Harold Winkler of Milwaukee. Messrs. Thoms and Ladd are directing the Committee's efforts locally.

Messrs. Ritter and Plumb are handling the reservations and the Reception Committee work, while Messrs. Voelzke and Plumb are in charge of transportation, which is quite a responsibility considering the number of people attending and the grain and grain processing plants visited wherever this association meets.

Devoting their attention to mechanical and operative problems this group, which has now grown past the 400 mark, will grapple with perplexing everyday snarls up to the most complex problems and, as the program indicates, they'll tussle from early morning 'till late every night hammering out profitable answers for their employers.

Like all good postmen on holiday this young army of earnest, serious minded technicians can't resist the opportunity of making as many inspection tours as they can squeeze in and consequently Stratton Grain Co.'s Kinnickinnic Elevator, Charles A. Krause Milling Co.'s specialty corn mill, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.'s malt plant and an ultra modern brewery will be closely scrutinized for ideas.

The local committee has been meeting faithfully every week to perfect plans for celebrating this Tenth Anniversary, and we think they've done an outstanding job. The program follows:

Sunday Morning: Get-Acquainted Sessions, Registration, Sightseeing, Church, Exhibits, Etc.

Sunday Afternoon: Executives' Session, Standing Committee Meetings, Chapter Executives' Dinner Meeting.

Monday Morning: Welcome from the Grain

Exchange—President E. S. Terry, Vice Pres., Stratton Grain Co.; Response—E. J. Raether, Rosenbaum Brothers, Omaha, Society President; Barley—Dr. James G. Dickson, Plantologist, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin; Discussion and Inspection of Samples.

Monday Luncheon: Milwaukee Supper, Members at Head Table.

Monday Afternoon: Founder R. E. Garber, Sec'y Enid Chapter, Discussion Leader; Paul Christensen, President Minneapolis Chapter, Sergeant-at-Arms; Address by Mr. H. M. Stratton, President, Stratton Grain Co.; Address by Otto F. Bast, President, Bast Grain Co. and Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; The Commission Merchants' Problems as They Affect the Terminal Plant Superintendent—A. L. Flanagan, Fraser-Smith Co., Chairman, Weighing & Inspection Committee, Milwaukee Grain Exchange; Soybeans—Mr. F. E. Benson, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; More Wheat Per Barrel of Flour?—Edgar S. Miller, Technical Editor of "Milling Production"; Malting—A. L. Schaenzer, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.; Personnel Relations—Mr. Arthur D. Hyde, Director of Production, General Mills; Co-operation Between Superintendent and Weighmaster—M. H. Ladd, Chief Weighmaster, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; President's Address—E. J. Raether; Secretary-Treasurer's Report; Committee Appearances.

Monday Dinner: Milwaukee Executives at Head Table, Frank E. Carlson, Duluth, Toastmaster.

Monday Evening: Second Vice President Gilbert Lane, Chicago, Presiding; Past President Oscar W. Olsen, Duluth, Discussion Leader; Past President William H. Gassler, Chicago, Sergeant-at-Arms; Good Housekeeping and Its Relation to the Prevention of Dust Explosions and Fires—C. J. Alger, Chicago Division Manager, Corn Products Refining Co., and President Chicago Chapter; U. S. D. A. Dust Explosion Talkie; Experimental Elevator Explosions (Bring Dust Samples); Dust Control—W. H. Kamp, Ralston-Purina Co., Kansas City Chapter Secretary; Industrial Accident Reduction by Responsibility Acceptance—Director M. Frank Beyer, Port William; Safety Kinks—Oscar W. Olsen, Peavey Duluth Terminal Elevator Co., Duluth; Safety Contest Trophy Awards—Chairman Oscar W. Olsen, and Contest Director Clarence W. Turning, Duluth.

Tuesday Morning: Inspection Tour of the Froedtert Grain Malting Co. Plant; Following the Malt Through a Modern Brewery Plant; (Noon) Luncheon at Brewery.

Tuesday Afternoon: First Vice Pres. T. C. Manning, Kansas City, Presiding; R. B. Pow, Fort William, Discussion Leader; M. M. Noxon, Minneapolis, Chapter Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms; Address by Mr. E. S. Terry, President, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, and Vice President, Stratton Grain Co.; Handling Oats and Barley to Get the Most Out of Them—Mr. Stewart Seidl, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; Methods Engineering by E. A. Longenecker, Industrial Engineer, Charles A. Krause Milling Co.; Electrification of Grain Plants by M. Dwight Bell; Load Limit and Power Requirements—Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City (Mo.) Power & Light Co.; Meters, Stop Buttons and Remote Controls by T. C. Manning, Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City; Watts What, Electrically Speaking—Gilbert Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Chicago; Magnetic Equipment by Wm. Ritter, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.; "Much Ado About Nothing" by Charles F. Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Tuesday Dinner: New Members at Head Table; Director H. L. Heinrichson, Sioux City, Toastmaster.

Tuesday Evening: E. J. Raether Presiding; Founder Elmer H. Karp, Chicago, Discussion Leader; W. H. Kamp, Kansas City, Chapter Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms; Address by Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice President, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis; Terminal Plant Operation from the Merchandisers' Standpoint—Mr. James Hessburg, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.; Modernization by Frank E. ("Slim") Carlson, Occident Terminal Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., Duluth; Plant Maintenance—Founder Elmer H. Karp, Farm Credit Administration, Chicago; Lower Lakes Plant Operation by Director James Shaw, Canadian Pacific Elevator, Port McNicoll, Ont.; Buckets and Elevator Capacities by John F. Heimovics, Great Western Mfg. Co., Kansas City; Gears, Couplings and Reducers by Wm. Ritter, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.; Belt Maintenance by J. F. Stephens, Guston-Bacon Co., Kansas City; Lubrication by M. M. Noxon, Ralston-Purina Co., and Minneapolis Chapter Secretary; Fire Extinguishers, Their Use and Place—Clarence W. Turning, SOGES Safety Director, Duluth;

Watchman Service vs. Burglar Alarm Systems by E. J. Raether, Omaha.

Wednesday Morning: Inspection Tour of the Kinnickinnic Elevator of the Stratton Grain Co. and of the Charles A. Krause Milling Co.'s Plant.

Wednesday Luncheon: Founder Members Feted at Head Table.

Wednesday Afternoon: E. J. Raether Presiding; Roy E. Brown, Kansas City Chapter President, Discussion Leader; Director Harold C. Wilber, Decatur, Ill., Sergeant-at-Arms; Classification and Handling of Dry Wheat by E. J. Raether, Omaha; Binning and Mixing by Roy E. Browne, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., Kansas City Chapter President; Baking Tests by Harry R. Clark, Chief Inspector and Weighmaster, Omaha Grain Exchange; Insects Injurious to Grain by Gilbert Schenk, Weevil-Cide Corp., Kansas City; Handling Itinerant Trucking Problems—Director H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City; Carloading Kinks by Wm. Ritter, Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.; Committee Reports; Election; Directors' Meeting.

Wednesday Evening: Associates' Night; Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City (Mo.) Power & Light Co., Chairman, and Committeemen A. B. Osgood, Minneapolis, H. G. Onstad, Chicago, and Harold Winkler, Milwaukee at Head Table; Dinner, Entertainment, Dancing. You are invited to be the Guests of the Society's Associate Members for the entire evening.

Supply Trade

Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. J. Lee Rust, pres. of the Rust Engineering Co., died Mar. 2.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. F. Granzow, for many years connected with the engineering department of General Mills, has become treasurer of the Weaver Sales Corp.

Chicago, Ill.—C. L. BeVier, who was Buffalo district sales manager for Sprout Waldron & Co., has accepted a position as sales engineer for S. Howes Co. in the Chicago territory.

Buffalo, N. Y.—H. K. Worthington, will represent Sprout, Waldron & Co. in eastern and western New York. D. E. Smyth represents the company in the New York metropolitan district.

Sacramento, Cal.—Striking employees at the Sacramento Bag Co., manufacturers of grain sacks, continue to picket the plant, demanding a wage increase from 33½ cents an hour to 40 cents.—W. H. B.

Dayton, O.—A new catalog, illustrated, and containing a complete description of the Boss Air Blast Carloaders has just been issued by the Pneumatic Grain Machinery Co. Readers of the Journal can secure a copy of this catalog by writing the company.

Toronto, Ont.—W. & T. Avery, Ltd., has closed its branch office and warehouse here. W. L. Bocker, in charge of Canadian business has returned to the factory in Birmingham, Eng. Arrangements have been made with the Toledo Scale Co., Ltd., to take over the sale of Avery Scales in this country.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The General Electric Co.'s annual award to employees for valuable suggestions went to 18 men this year, each receiving a framed certificate and a cash honorarium. One millwright alone made 127 suggestions that resulted in 78 improvements in manufacturing methods. A new type of wire for motors was the joint invention of four engineers.

A highly significant development in the diesel engine field will soon be made public. This development, resulting from several years of work by engineers in Philadelphia, involves a new design and system of combustion which permits a sharp reduction in the weight of diesel engines, opening to the diesel fields heretofore monopolized by the gasoline engine. The discovery will also make possible great improvement in the efficiency of diesels now in use.

Grain Carriers

Freight movement will be expedited by the new method of copying waybills by photography instead of by hand, on the Rock Island Railroad.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 32,344 cars during the week ending Mar. 4, compared with 33,039 loaded during the like week of 1938, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Chicago Great Western Railroad Co.'s tariff 36-J, Ill. C. C. 277, effective Apr. 1, restricts the application of rates on grain products between various Illinois stations and the St. Louis Group points to apply south-bound only.

Spokane, Wash.—The state public service department has issued an order designating the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. a "Limited Contract Carrier" not obligated to charge full contract carrier rates on flour distributed to wholesalers in the eastern part of the state.

Seattle, Wash.—The Motor Vehicle Ass'n Inc., has filed a \$1,000,000 libel complaint against the Washington State Grange and asked an order prohibiting the Grange from publishing and the Grange officers from making oral statements the association stated were harmful to its business.—F.K.H.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William J. Maroney, a grain handler, lost a \$20,000 negligence suit for injuries he allegedly suffered while unloading a cargo at the Canadian Pool Elevator in 1934. Defendants in the action were Cargill Warehouse Co.; Cargo Carriers, Inc.; Cargill, Inc., and Bernard Tucker, canal boat captain.—G.E.T.

Stockton, Cal.—The Port of Stockton District has won its long two year fight for rate parity on commodities with San Francisco and Oakland terminals to London and continental European ports, according to a ruling by the United States Maritime Commission, ordering the higher Stockton rates to be discontinued by Apr. 30.—W.H.B.

Reduced at and east of Buffalo rates on grain and flour for export have been approved by the traffic executive com'tee, effective Apr. 17 to Nov. 30 to New York as follows: wheat 8.33 cents, corn or rye 8.45 cents, oats 9.79 cents and barley 10.24 cents, with the rates to Philadelphia and Buffalo one-half cent less in each instance.

Out of each revenue dollar received, the railroads pay approximately 9 cents in taxes to local, state and national governments, whereas highway carriers pay but 4½ cents and water transportation only 2 cents, according to D. B. Robertson, pres., Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in a recent address before the annual economic conference at Rollins College.

Dallas, Tex.—In the Tex-O-Kan case, Docket 38090 of the I.C.C. the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are opposed to the rate changes involving preferential water-rail rates from the southwest to the eastern Atlantic ports and a back-haul by railroads to points as far west as Pittsburgh, and have delegated Traffic Manager Freeman Bradford to attend the hearing here.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, Mar. 17 ruled against the western markets asking milling in transit, holding to its decision made several months ago. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Leavenworth and Atchison lose by the ruling, having to transit by a combination of rates, while interior markets can transit on thru rates. The position of Minneapolis was fully set forth

on page 191 of last number by W. H. Mills, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Heavy Grain Movement Thru Oswego

Frederick S. Greene, superintendent of the New York State Department of Public Works, in his annual report states that:

"We are glad to report that for the first time in its history, the Oswego grain elevator had a busy season. The elevator was completed in 1925, at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 and up to 1938 it had been a 'white elephant' to the taxpayers, having handled in those years only 13,000,000 bus. Last year there passed thru this elevator approximately 27,000,000 bus. of grain.

"The \$167,504 revenue last year from the state elevator at Oswego represents a \$162,005 increase over 1937."

Grain Now Barged on Columbia River

The long planned movement of grain down and gasoline up the Columbia River by barge has finally been accomplished by the Tidewater Transportation Co.

The wheat moves from Port Kelley, 3 miles down stream from Wallula, Wash., to Portland, Ore. The combination gasoline-wheat barge took on 6,000 bus. and was towed by the diesel tug Mary Gail. A full cargo is 9,000 bus.

Active in the movement is A. Eugene Kelley, manager of the Walla Walla Grain Growers, who are supplying the grain at Port Kelley, to which point it is hauled by a truck carrying 600 bus., making the round trip between elevator and river in three hours. Arrangements are being made to load barges at Umatilla and Cold Springs.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete. up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades, 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages 4½x6½ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1936) For the flour feed and grain trades. 157 pages, 3½x6½ inches. Cloth bound. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher: 10th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth \$4.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. (English.) Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Peerless Grain Code for International grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

Books Received

MILK, A Compendium for the Medical Profession, presents in brief form the chemical, physical and vitamin properties found in milk, and also a fairly complete bibliography. Leather, 59 pages, distributed by the Borden Co., New York.

STATISTICAL REPORT of the Kansas City Board of Trade, 1938, reports receipts and shipments, daily prices of futures, storage capacity of elevators and names of operators, other statistics and list of members of the exchange. Paper, 47 pages.

REVIEW AND ALBUM of the 1938 International Live Stock Exposition & Horse Show is now ready for distribution, announces manager B. H. Heide. Cloth bound, 354 pages, profusely illustrated with photos of champions in the competitions for 29 breeds of cattle, draft horses, sheep and swine, this book also contains illustrated reviews of the evening Horse Show, the numerous judging events, the Meat Show, the National 4-H Club Congress, and the International Grain and Hay Show. Address requests to the exposition office at the Chicago Stock Yards. Price, \$1 per copy, post paid.

SEED TREATMENT, Its Origin and Application, has been written for vocational agricultural teachers, county agents and the colleges, and not to be offered to the general public. The more destructive seed-borne diseases are described; directions are given for building treating machines; general instructions are given for treating seeds, also methods of conducting demonstrations and projects. The fortunate recipients of this, the only text book so far published on the broad subject of seed treatment, will find it a mine of information. Paper, 23 pages, illustrated; the Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

OAT MILL FEED, in Live Stock Rations, is an authoritative presentation of the facts on the usefulness of oat mill feed, the ground mill run by product of oat meal manufacture consisting of hulls, shorts and middlings of which some 250,000 tons are produced annually in the United States. This oat feed study was begun in 1926 on a 210-acre farm of the Quaker Oats Co. by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, the company bearing all expenses. In general oat mill feed has a feed value of 30 to 40% as much as ground corn or hominy feed. It is worth as much as 65% of wheat bran and 78% as much as alfalfa hay when additional protein supplement is included. Paper, 55 pages, illustrated; Bulletin 441, University of Wisconsin Agricultural Exp. Sta., Madison, Wis.

Butter holdings of government agencies are 83,942,000 lbs., or 90 per cent of the cold storage stocks, as a consequence of buying to hold up the price to make it profitable for dairymen to produce a greater surplus for the government to buy. To raise money for this foolishness paralyzing taxes are levied on productive industry.

Marquis wheat samples stored at 21 deg. C. for from 4 to 40 weeks with dosages of carbon tetrachloride from 1 to 20 cc. were not damaged at 12 per cent moisture content. Samples with 10 and 20 cc. dosages of carbon tetrachloride at 18 per cent moisture were undamaged after 10 weeks' storage except for a slight sour odor which disappeared on drying, but after 20 weeks' storage showed definite evidence of damage.—Canadian Journal of Research.

The F.S.C.C. has been authorized to make additional purchases, not to exceed 315,000 barrels of whole-wheat graham flour and up to 180,000 barrels of whole-wheat breakfast cereal, for relief distribution. The amounts are so small in view of the vast supplies the purchases will have little effect toward the announced purpose of "assisting producers in disposing of current stocks of wheat." On Mar. 16, four days after the announcement wheat prices fell to the lowest in three months.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Downey, Cal.—The Ogier Hay & Grain Co. is erecting a large addition to the warehouses and feed mill of its plant. The new addition will be 40 x 70 ft. and will be used for storage of feed and a business office.

San Francisco, Cal.—Andrews-Smith Milling Co. announced the purchase of property adjoining its plant which will be used in expansion. Considerable milling equipment will be installed. The company has heretofore leased the property for a number of years.—W. H. B.

Yuba City, Cal.—The Yuba City Farm Ass'n has been incorporated as a non-profit co-operative to engage in the marketing of farm crops, to gin cotton and engage in the feed business. Directors are Ernest Bradford, R. W. Brandt and G. H. Sherbourn, all of Sutter County.—W. H. B.

Chico, Cal.—The C. S. Johnson Seed & Feed Co. here has been sold to Harry A. Brown and J. G. Bratton, who are conducting the business as the Harry A. Brown Co. The new concern was appointed dealer for the Albers Bros. Milling Co. J. F. Vanella is manager of the feed department.—W. H. B.

Sacramento, Cal.—During the present session of the legislature here there has been an abundance of labor legislation introduced which has given California employers and industrial managements a severe case of jitters. It is said there are a number of bills which will adversely affect operations of business and industry, and in many cases may curtail activity and consequently reduce employment.—W. H. B.

Merced, Cal.—The James Grain Co. formally opened its new offices and warehouse, formerly used by the Cardwell Grain Co., which has been purchased by Stanley James, president and general manager of the milling firm. All facilities for grinding, rolling, cleaning, custom grinding and mixing, and storage will be available here. M. L. Benedict is local manager. The company now has complete milling facilities in each of its three plants, the home office at San Jose, and the plant at Madera in addition to the plant here.

Sacramento, Cal.—Among legislative bills for passage of which California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is working are the following (summarized): AB 1821 Voigt and 2. Chain Store License fee from \$3 on one to \$250 for each store over 20—under Bd. Equal.—makes appropriation—effective Sept. 1, 1939. AB 2404 Voigt. Requires peddlers operating on public highways to hold license from RR Commission issued if public convenience and necessity require. Requires liability insurance—must display licenses on vehicles. Fees for certificate, \$50; renewal, \$5 yearly. Exempts persons who transport goods to or from established places of business conducted by them. AB 167 Yorty and 18, and AB 203 Reaves. State Wage & Hour Bills based on Federal Act, but more stringent. AB 80 Reaves. To furnish materials to public agency, dealer must have collective bargaining agreement with employees. SB 1222 Shelley (L&C) similar and provides that Dir. Ind. Relations shall enforce. SB 437 and 438 Waggy and 2. Exempts from Sales & Use Tax feeds, seeds and fertilizers used to produce food for humans, and livestock and poultry ordinarily used for human consumption.

Sacramento, Cal.—Summary of some legislative bills for which California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n is asking action follows: SB 625 Hays. Amends H. C. & C. Carrier Acts. Raises fees under Acts No. 5129a (H.C.) and Act 5134 (C.C.) from present \$3 to \$25—prescribes \$25 fee for permit transfers, and raises re-registration fees from \$1 to \$10—blankets in present permits at \$3 with renewal \$10 annually vs. present \$1 fee. AB 2360 G. P. Miller. New Act—license tax act on trucks transporting property weighing over 2 tons—payable on mileage basis varied as to gross weight—or flat rate basis and gross weight of vehicles—tax in

lieu of all save registration fees—varies with weight—operators licensed—requires mileage recording devices—Administered Bd. Equal. Drastic tax burden on all private truck operators where a truck is incidental to a business—AB 2361 would amend 3% Truck License Tax Act to same effect. SB 1085 Jespersen & Phillips. New Act—chain store license—by Board of Equalization on persons operating retail stores—separate license for each store—fees are for stores 1 to 5 at \$2 per store; 5 to 10 stores at \$5 per store—each store above 10 at \$10 per store.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Extensive decorations have been outlined for the 'Grain Exchange building in connection with the royal visit here on May 23.

Winnipeg, Man.—Walter V. Peterkin, 45, a member representative on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for many years, died, recently, at his home here.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the house of commons Mar. 6, G. W. Macdonald (Lib., Souris) advocated a special com'te to be set up to study crop insurance for the benefit of farmers who suffer from drouth and other natural hazards.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A negotiations com'te to meet elevator operators later this month on the question of possible revision of the present wage agreement was named at the regular meeting of the grain elevator workers' local Mar. 6.

Port Arthur, Ont.—A conference to discuss working conditions in the grain elevators at the lakehead was held here Mar. 22 attended by representatives of the elevator employes' local of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the elevator operators.

Fort William, Ont.—Leslie Irwin of the Searle Elevator was a guest speaker at a special assembly of the Collegiate students Mar. 3. Mr. Irwin gave an illustrated talk on the handling of grain from the time it reaches the lakehead until it is shipped out of Canada. His first reel was "A Visit to the Searle Terminal."

Vancouver, B. C.—The Board of Grain Commissioners held an investigation here on Mar. 20, to deal with complaints of Mayor Lyle Telford that there has been discrimination against the port in favor of grain shipments eastward. George McIvor, chairman of the board, in a statement issued to the press, stated complete orders issued by the board were mailed to Mayor Telford at his request and, in addition, every order issued by the board has been sent to the press immediately and in most instances published by the press at the time issued. This shows clearly there has been nothing secretive in the board's orders regarding the movement of wheat Mr. McIvor contended.

Winnipeg, Man.—Legislation establishing supervision of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange will be brought down in the House of Commons at Ottawa in the very near future. Some of the authority with which the supervisor will be clothed include: "Authority to fix margins, likely up to 10c bu.; to fix a delivery price to break any alleged corner; to fix limits to open lines which can be carried daily by traders; to limit possibly to 2,000,000 bus. the total trading in any one day by a trader or corporation exclusive of his hedging operations; to govern or alter the present rule of a 5c daily limit on upward or downward fluctuations in price; to decide whether any or how much details of daily trading in futures shall be published along with any other information which the supervisor may require the traders or corporations to provide him with, such as any unusual speculative indications which might be considered prejudicial to the public interest, as well as general facts indicating the daily state of the market."

Ottawa, Ont.—A compromise scheme, whereby the Canadian wheat board would be continued during the 1939 crop year, but the guaranteed price of 80 cents a bushel fixed for 1933 would be reduced to 60 cents was indicated when considered at a caucus of liberal members of parliament here Mar. 8. An emergency "bonus" of about \$2 per acre would be paid under the new policy to farmers whose crops failed completely.

Edmonton, Alta.—Without dissenting voice, the Alberta legislature Mar. 10 adopted a resolution asking a pegged price on 2,000 bus. of wheat or its equivalent in oats and barley. The resolution asks for a pegged price of \$1 a bu. basis No. 1 Northern at Vancouver, 45 cents a bu. for oats basis No. 2 C. W. at Vancouver and 65 cents a bu. for barley basis No. 3 C.W. at Vancouver "for the first 2,000 bus. of wheat or its equivalent value in oats or barley marketed by each individual farmer in one season."

Winnipeg, Man.—Charles E. Hayles, president of the North-West Grain Dealers Ass'n, said line country elevator companies would continue to support the wheat com'te which early this month conferred with Dominion officials at Ottawa in its demand for continuation of the wheat board for the coming crop season; setting of a guaranteed price of at least 80 cents for No. 1 Northern, subsidiary assistance to coarse grain basis Fort William, and granting of subsidiary assistance to coarse farmers and to farmers who might be affected by drouth or other forms of crop failure. The com'te, headed by premier John Bracken of Manitoba, had three representatives of line country elevators as members during the conference, Mr. Hayles said his organization would actively support the com'te in its demands.

ILLINOIS

Freeburg, Ill.—The Freeburg Milling Co. will increase its capacity to 300 bbls.

Trenton, Ill.—The Trenton Milling Co. sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Graymont, Ill.—The Graymont Co-operative Ass'n plans construction of a warehouse in the near future.

Lee Center, Ill.—Oliver Dickinson has been given the position of manager of the Lee County Grain Ass'n, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of R. E. Phalen who has moved to Sublette.

Irene, Ill.—Frank Merriman of Genoa has leased the elevator of Frank Banks here, which was formerly operated under lease by A. Cooper. Mr. Merriman will operate simply under his own name.

Sublette, Ill.—Richard Phalen has been selected to succeed F. J. Morrissay, who recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr Co. elevator. He was formerly manager of the Lee County Grain Ass'n.

Clifton, Ill.—The Clifton Grain Co. has made application with the Sec'y of State at Springfield for a dissolution of the company's charter. That having been accomplished, the company will reorganize as a partnership. The purpose of the change is to simplify the organization which, under corporate form, is required to make scores of government reports each year, as well as being subject to a number of taxes both of which it will be rid of as a partnership.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Mutual dissolution of the firm of Dippold Bros., operated during the past 20 years by Arthur H. Stubbs and Arthur J. Dippold, has been announced. Mr. Dippold retiring from the firm. The business will carry on under the name adopted nearly 40 years ago, in the future, under the control of Mr. Stubbs. Besides operating the feed and flour business here the firm owns the wheat buying establishment located at the old Blake Milling Co. Recently a clover seed plant has been installed as a new department of the business.

Peoria, Ill.—A suit for reorganization of the bankrupt East Peoria Elevtr. Co. was dismissed Mar. 9 by Federal Judge J. Leroy Adair.

Clare, Ill.—John M. Brennan, 76, passed away Mar. 12. Mr. Brennan, engaged in the grain business locally, was well known for 40 years at the Chicago Board of Trade and among stock and grain buyers.

Holcomb, Ill.—Fred K. Smith and W. H. Rapp, who purchased the Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co. elevator here last July and operate it under the name of Smith-Rapp Elevator, plan installation of a feed mixer this fall.

Ottawa, Ill.—Thomas W. Esmond, 80, well known grain man, died Mar. 5 shortly after having been informed of his wife's passing away on Friday, Mar. 3, of pneumonia. Grief is said to have caused his death. Mr. Esmond was vice-pres. of the Wallace Grain & Supply Co.

Springfield, Ill.—At the first hearing on the truck regulating bill Mar. 15, John C. Watson of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n spoke against certain rate regulations; Chester Moore, director of the Central Motor Freight Ass'n made objections; S. L. Felton of the industrial traffic council of Chicago objected to the state inquiring into hauling contracts, and Michael J. Healy of the highway drivers union said organized labor was opposed to the bill.

Ladd, Ill.—Construction of a co-operative grain shipping terminal along the Illinois River either at Peru, La Salle or Spring Valley is being contemplated by managers and directors of 20 elevator companies in Bureau, Putnam and western La Salle Counties as the result of a meeting held at the Ladd Elevator Mar. 9. A. E. Foster, manager of the Ladd Elevtr. Co., was named temporary chairman and appointed a com'te consisting of Robert Guenther, Cedar Point; Louis Weber, Peru; V. C. Mitchell, Peru, to find a suitable site for the erection of the elevator. It is expected when the com'te recommends the location construction will start at once so water transportation can be taken advantage of as soon as possible by the member companies, enabling them to meet the competition given rail shipments by truck and waterway.

Maunie, Ill.—A bolt of lightning which struck the Iglehart Grain Elevator late the night of Mar. 4, kindled a fire that destroyed the large building. Some office furniture, company books and incidentals were saved. Walter Finch is manager of the plant. Witnesses state the bolt struck the cupola and forked off, running down the side of the building in several branches. After a brief period of blackness, flames burst from several windows of the cupola simultaneously. The entire building soon was ablaze. Loss at the elevator was lowered by the fact that loading out grain had been in progress for two weeks previous. The elevator, one of the

largest and most completely equipped in Southern Illinois, was 60x170 ft. with an 80-ft. cupola. Extensive repairs had been made there last summer. Company officials stated no building plans could be announced at this time.

Danvers, Ill.—At the recent annual meeting of the Danvers Elevtr. Co. stockholders, B. J. Sharp was re-employed as manager of the elevator. The financial statement as prepared by Mgr. Sharp shows that the company handled a total of 636,179 bus. of grain and soybeans during the year, which represents 217,655 bus. more than the total of the preceding year. This amount consisted of 440,801 bus. of corn; 21,717 bus. of wheat; 122,431 bus. of oats, and 51,730 bus. of soy beans. Merchandise to the total sum of \$21,179.93 was handled of which \$1,700.27 was in tile and \$14,062.71 in coal.

CHICAGO NOTES

A Board of Trade membership sold for \$1,425, down \$75 from the preceding sale.

John E. Wheeler and Frank A. Rose of Chicago and Frank Summers of Hutchinson, Kan., vice-pres. of the Security Elevtr. Co., have been admitted to membership on the Board of Trade.

Melvin Charles Townsend, 66, a member of the Board of Trade since 1913, trading thru McKenna & Strasser, shot and killed himself in his Evanston home the night of Mar. 14. His wife said he complained of feeling ill before the tragedy.

The directors of the Board of Trade Mar. 15 voted to continue the stock trading department of the Board in its present skeleton form, with some further reduction in expenses but retaining its position as a national securities exchange under the SEC, retaining Edwin A. Boerner in charge of the department and Gordon C. Lynch as his assistant.

Joseph C. Yore, 61, a member of the Board of Trade since 1920, was killed the afternoon of Mar. 19 in a plunge from the window of a twelfth floor room of the Sheridan Plaza Hotel. He had left his home that morning to attend noon mass and did not return, going, instead, to the hotel where he requested a room on the top floor. The tragedy occurred soon after. Mrs. Yore stated he had suffered a nervous breakdown after undergoing an operation a year ago.

Directors of the Board of Trade Mar. 14 recommended amendments that would authorize "split" quotations in the execution of orders; that provide that commission rates be not less than \$3.50 per 1,000 bu. unit to non-members and \$2 per unit for members; provide an increase in the transfer fee on memberships from the present 5 per cent of purchase price to 10 per cent; also that the fee will not be less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000. The existing schedule provides a minimum of \$250 and a maximum

of \$500. Fees to be derived from a change in ownership of a membership will be used to reduce or retire the mortgage indebtedness of the Board of Trade Safety Deposit Co., which owns the Board of Trade building.

INDIANA

Scipio, Ind.—The Pinola Elevator is installing a new hammer mill and feed mixer.

Newberry, Ind.—Community Mills has installed a Blue Streak Corn Cutter and Grader to be driven by electric motor.

Corunna, Ind.—The Corunna Feed Mill has installed a new elevator leg and revolving screen cleaner and sheller.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Indiana grain buyers are most fortunate in that a state law provides a fine of \$100 for sellers of mortgaged grain.

Auburn, Ind.—The Farm Buro Mills, Inc., has filed an amendment with the Sec'y of State to change its name to the Co-operative Mills, Inc.

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has completed its new feed mill, a two-story structure attached on west side of the elevator.—A. E. L.

North Vernon, Ind.—Jennings County Farm Buro has installed a direct connected Blue Streak Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Medford (Muncie p. o.), Ind.—A. K. Murray recently added some new iron cladding to his elevator and repainted the entire plant with aluminum.—A. E. L.

St. Joe, Ind.—The Nathan Grain Co. elevator, which has been operated by Ben Levy for several years, has been sold to Howard H. Meyers, Montpelier, O.—A. E. L.

Oxford, Ind.—Ellard A. Benedict, 66, who operated grain elevators in this section of the state for many years, died Feb. 28, at his home following a long illness of heart trouble.

Germantown (Cambridge City p. o.), Ind.—Ernest Lamott recently was promoted to manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator. He has been employed at the plant for the last five years.

Peabody (Columbia City, R. F. D.), Ind.—Virgil Cowan is new manager of the Peabody Co-operative Elevtr. Co. elevator succeeding Chas. Sievers, who will operate a farm he purchased recently.

Ridgeville, Ind.—Ralph Cox has installed new equipment, including a boot sheller, elevator, scalping reel, hammer mill, vertical special mixer, electric motors, and drives, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machry Co.

Lincoln, Ind.—Lester DePoy was appointed manager of the Lincoln Elevtr. Co. elevator, coming here from North Grove; he succeeds Glen Allen who has been associated with this elevator for about 20 years.—A. E. L.

Frankton, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. is entertaining Mar. 24 at its third annual chicken supper to be held in the Frankton High School gymnasium at 7 p. m. One thousand farmers and wives are expected to be present.

Denver, Ind.—Lewis Mayer, who, with his brother, Moses Mayer, owned and operated a line of ten elevators of which the Mayer Grain Co. elevator here is one, died Mar. 1, after a week's illness of gall bladder trouble.

North Grove (Amboy p. o.), Ind.—George Reminger was appointed manager following the death of Mr. Worl. The elevator has been improved, replacing rope drive to cupola with cupola motor, and aluminum paint job added.—A. E. L.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton Milling Co. elevator and flour mill, O. F. Brewer, owner, was totally destroyed by fire early Mar. 12. Mr. Brewer is now free under \$500 bail after state police arrested him Mar. 9 on charges of failure to keep records of grain and seed purchases as required by the Indiana law of 1937.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Vigo County's leading grain crop farmers attended a dinner meeting Mar. 1, guests of Graham Grain Co., Terre Haute, Johnson Bros., Prairieton, and Ward Milling Co., Prairie Creek, Ind., when a Vigo County crop improvement com'te was organized. The purpose of the com'te will be to act as an advisory com'te for the county agricultural extension program and to encourage the production of improved varieties of wheat, corn, oats, and soybeans. They also will decide on various demonstrations, schools and tours to be conducted in the county.



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Lynn, Ind.—Carman Supply Co. was the recent buyer of a boot sheller, scalper and fan, and hammer mill, bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—W. D. Myers, superintendent of the Cleveland Grain Elevtr. Co., was elected to membership in the Indianapolis Board of Trade. Members of the board also approved distribution of a 1 per cent quarterly dividend on common stock.

Kewanna, Ind.—Ross Curless has resigned as manager of the local Standard Elevtr. Co. elevator after four years' service, and has been succeeded by W. W. Pugh of Windfall. Local businessmen, in an effort to get Mr. Curless to remain as manager of the elevator, circulated a petition which was readily signed by his many business friends, asking the Standard Elevtr. Co. to re-instate him.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in co-operation with Purdue University, Prof. Robbins of the School of Agriculture, and Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist of the U. S. Dept. of Agri., will hold a series of grain grading schools as follows: Agriculture Bldg., Purdue University, Lafayette, Mar. 27, 28; Ft. Wayne, Mar. 30, 31, First Natl. Bank Bldg.; Indianapolis, Apr. 3, 4; Vincennes, Apr. 6, 7.

Nappanee, Ind.—The Nappanee Milling Co. entertained 80 feed dealers at a steak dinner served at the Coppes Hotel the evening of Mar. 7. Harold Geyer who, with Lloyd Pittman, is operating an elevator at Prattville, Mich., was awarded the prize as the guest present from the greatest distance. An interesting and instructive entertainment was provided for the occasion, presided over by Darwin Cox, assistant manager of the Nappanee Milling Co.

Kentland, Ind.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co., which on Jan. 1, 1938, took possession of the Harlan Grain Co. elevator under lease, has transferred the elevator back to the Harlan Grain Co., change to be made as of May 1, when Chester Harlan will assume management of the plant. S. L. Gordinier, who has been in charge of the Federal North Iowa interests here, will leave the last of March for Nevada, Ia., where he will assume the management of the company's elevator there.

Tipton, Ind.—Allen Cotton, prosecuting attorney, has started an educational campaign in Tipton County for the purpose of acquainting dealers with the provisions of the laws regarding the purchase of grains, seeds, and poultry. In company with the sheriff and deputy sheriff he intends to visit every dealer in the county and explain to them the necessity of keeping records which record the time of purchase, amount, kind of produce, description of the vehicle in which it was delivered, the name and address of the person to whom the money was paid. He will also check to see how many are keeping the records as required. These records, by law, are to be kept intact and accessible to the officers for three years after the transaction was made, he pointed out. This step was decided upon, he said, following a recent incident in which the officers were trying to trace some stolen grain. He explained dealers as a rule co-operate with the officers, but recently some of them have been neglecting to keep a full record of each transaction as required. In addition, poultry dealers are required to make weekly reports to the sheriff of their county regarding purchases.

IOWA

Atkins, Ia.—The Atkins Grain Co. has been dissolved.

Defiance, Ia.—Sam Schryver, local grain dealer, died Mar. 2.

Wapello, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. & Exchange has renewed its charter.

Livermore, Ia.—James Elder resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator here.

New Liberty, Ia.—William Meeves recently sold his local elevator to Hugo Lynch.

Marble Rock, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently voted to reorganize on its present basis.

Scranton, Ia.—Jim Jones has succeeded J. A. Seward as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator.

West Union, Ia.—Chet R. Barr, Waukon, has purchased the feed mill on highway No. 18 from George Wiest and plans to recondition it for custom grinding. He will put in a complete line of feeds.

Belmond, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. hatchery held its annual opening day Mar. 3 when free coffee and doughnuts were served.

Clare, Ia.—J. J. Delamore, 64, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here, died suddenly on Mar. 14. He had been associated with the elevator for 31 years.

Dubuque, Ia.—Anton J. Umbreit, 79, owner and operator of the Eagle Roller Flour Mill here for the last 45 years, died Mar. 1, after a two months' illness.—A. G. T.

Hinton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. is installing a new Strong-Scott Head Drive and motorizing its plant. Contract for the work was let to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Oasis (West Branch p. o.), Ia.—H. C. Brown has purchased the general store and elevator here. Vernon Phelps will continue to manage the elevator as before.—Art Torkelson.

Algona, Ia.—Andy Anderson of the Algona Grain Co., has undergone an operation at Mayo Clinic in Rochester and is gradually improving, according to last reports.—Art Torkelson.

Dewar, Ia.—The Dewar Elevator will install a 15-ton scale in the elevator driveway as soon as equipment arrives and weather permits. Roy Freed is the proprietor.—Art Torkelson.

Hanna (Luverne p. o.), Ia.—A new Strong-Scott Head Drive and new motor equipment was installed at the Kunz Grain Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Chet Bulpitt of the Bulpitt Grain Co., recently returned home after an 8-week vacation in Florida. He carries a nice coat of tan and reports fishing very good.—A. G. T.

Galbraith (Luverne p. o.), Ia.—The Kunz Grain Co. has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install new head drives and completely motorize its plant, necessitated by a power change in the hi-line.

Cleghorn, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a new Eureka Cleaner and a feed mixer, as well as a Gustafson Seed Cleaner.

Traer, Ia.—Carl Krauch, who has been connected with Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Hampton for many years, recently resigned and accepted a position with the Traer Lumber Co.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sheffield, Ia.—C. H. Hage of St. Ansgar will operate a feed and produce business here. He was formerly manager of the Peter Fox & Sons Co. in St. Ansgar and prior to that was in the same business at Garner for 15 years.

Rippey, Ia.—Harry C. Smith, who for 18 years was manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co. elevator at Minburn before the sale of the plant to the Farmers Elevtr. Co., Jan. 1, has been made manager of the Clark Brown Grain Co. elevator here.

Sioux City, Ia.—John F. Wacek has been transferred to New Prague, Minn., by the International Milling Co., of which he has been plant manager for 19 years, and will be succeeded here by Thos. J. Kelly, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y.

Greenfield, Ia.—The report of J. E. Foster, manager of the Greenfield Farmers Co-op. Co., showed a gross business for the year 1938 of \$805,422.22. The elevator handled 262,860 bus. of corn, 91,960 bus. of oats, and 299,782 pounds of seed.—L. A. G.

Alton, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting serving over 2,000 pancakes to guests on that day. Business done showed an increase over the previous year of \$35,000. Three directors were re-elected. Ralph Van Zyl is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Baxter, Ia.—Paul Waddle, formerly of Prairie City, Ia., assumed his duties as manager of the Baxter Grain & Coal Co. elevator Mar. 1, succeeding C. W. Weston, who is giving his attention to his trucking business. Mr. Waddle has been operator of an elevator for the past eight years.

Muscataine, Ia.—L. R. McKee of the McKee Feed & Grain Co. has announced the proposed construction of a \$60,000 corn and soybean processing plant on the Mississippi River front. Plans have been drafted for the purpose and the city council petitioned for a grant to lease space on the river front additional to that already taken over by the firm. The latter body directed him to work out lease details with the levee commission and present it at the next meeting.

THIS has to do with Europe and Far East. Supposed agreement two years ago: - Hitler and Il Duce to get control of all lands and peoples to the Russian border -- Japan to conquer China -- then attack Russia - Japan on east - Germany and Italy on west. The motive - conquest and power--the need-land - coal - oil - iron - grain. An idle dream? - may be. But the stage was set - and step by step the actors are at work.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Volga City (Volga p. o.), Ia.—Ted H. Leete has sold his feed mill to Louis Oldfather, owner of the feed mill at Strawberry Point. The mill will be operated by Lyle Moats.

Taintor, Ia.—The Taintor Co-operative Elevtr. Co. reports a net profit of more than \$4,000 for 1938, with the total sales jumping to \$164,219.19, the largest figure the company has enjoyed for a number of years. Verne Wehrle is manager with Elvin Dimit, E. J. Northcutt, and Paul Ludwick as assistants.—L. A. G.

Slifer (Gowrie p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. held its annual meeting recently, re-electing the officers. Ray Ewing, who has been manager for the past 17 years, was rehired at an increase in salary. The company is contemplating building a lumber shed.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. Co.

Nevada, Ia.—S. L. Gordinier has been made manager of the Federal North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator, filling the vacancy made by the death of Blaine Corbin. He will take up his duties the last of March, coming from Kentland, Ind., where he has been manager of an elevator operated by the company.

Sheldon, Ia.—O'Brien County farmers discussed the barley situation in an all day meeting held here Mar. 9 following a similar meeting held the day before at Paullina, sponsored by the co-operative elevators in each place. Federal grain grading specialists, Willis C. Combs and H. A. Harlow, were present, leading the discussion on grading.

Hawarden, Ia.—Charles E. Marshall, who has been in charge of the Ed R. Lambertson Elevator under an operating partnership contract, has surrendered his contract to Mrs. Lambertson, who will continue the business. Guy Venard has been employed as elevator manager. He was employed for some time in the old Farmers Co-operative Elevator here. Mr. Lambertson passed away last December.

Dubuque, Ia.—Construction of an elevator to store corn and oats for shipment down the Mississippi River was again proposed by the Waterways Com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at a meeting Mar. 15. The matter had been discussed locally since the entry of the U. S. into the export grain trade but no steps had been taken to actually construct the elevator. It is proposed to start on a small scale, perhaps with an elevator of 50,000-bu. capacity which should handle 1,000,000 bus. of corn in the course of a season men who are promoting the improvement state. The com'te resolved first to try to obtain federal aid for construction of the elevator, and in the event that this failed, to attempt interesting private capital.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Roy Adams, head of the Adams Feed Co., has opened the Adams Feed Co. wholesale and retail plant in the old M. & St. L. depot. A large hammer mill and mixer have been installed for the manufacture of feeds and stock powder. The local plant will be a distributing point for northwest Iowa. Mr. Adams has operated a plant at Logan for many years. He will spend most of his time here, however, supervising the local business, altho Forrest Judy will be the active manager.

Sibley, Ia.—An all-day conference participated in by State and Federal agencies was held here Mar. 7 when the subject of why northwest Iowa barley is being discontinued in the markets was discussed. J. C. Broughton, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Sibley, was instrumental in bringing the conference here. According to Mr. Broughton No. 3 malting barley originating in Iowa sold for an average price of 58½ cents as compared with 67¼ cents for Wisconsin barley of the same grade on the Milwaukee market during the month of October, 1938, according to U. S. D. A. figures and during the same month in 1937 the difference was only ¾ cent. A grading and testing demonstration was held, supervised by Willis B. Combs, Chicago, senior marketing specialist, Bureau of Agriculture Economics, U. S. D. A., and H. A. Harlow, federal grain supervisor, Cedar Rapids.

KANSAS

Culver, Kan.—George B. Gray, manager of the Shellabarger elevator, died Mar. 1 of a heart attack.

Chase, Kan.—Elbert Anderson of Hudson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n elevator.

Atchison, Kan.—Gene M. Grady, sales manager for the Blair Elvtr. Corp. for the last ten years, recently resigned to enter a brokerage business at Springfield, Mo.

Wakarusa, Kan.—Ivan Dayhoff, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elevator at Abilene, is manager of the Wakarusa elevator recently bought by Gordon Mark.

Protection, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is making many changes to its property that will add to the efficiency of the plant. Among them is the taking down of the old elevator.

Abilene, Kan.—Willis Myers has been employed to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Ivan Dayhoff, assistant manager at the Farmers Elevator. J. C. Reed is the manager.

Beattie, Kan.—Ray Vernon of Herington is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n elevator here. He has managed the Farmers Union Grain & Elvtr. Ass'n elevator at Herington since 1932.

Effingham, Kan.—The Hegarty Grain Co. elevator was completely destroyed by fire the night of Feb. 27. The cause of the fire is unknown. Stored in the elevator were 2,000 bus. of corn, 1,500 bus. of wheat. The office and coal and feed storage building, located across the street from the elevator, were not burned.

Wellsford, Kan.—A subscription solicitor using the name of Rogers and at other times McBride has been soliciting subscriptions to the Grain & Feed Journals without authority from us and without reporting to us. Any one imposed upon by subscription swindlers should promptly report to the publishers in order that their swindling practices may be stopped.—Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated.

Windom, Kan.—Clyde Cochrane, 30, wanted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses in connection with the disappearance of several thousand bushels of wheat at the Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. elevator here, where he was employed as grain buyer, was arrested Feb. 19 at Grand Junction, Colo., and returned to McPherson to stand trial, when check-up at the elevator several weeks ago revealed the shortage, the exact amount not yet determined.

Dodge City, Kan.—The status of bills previously reported follows: Gypsy Trucker Bill S.B. 85: Under general orders on senate calendar, expected to come up for vote immediately.—Threshers Lien H.B. 152: Still in House Judiciary Com'te. Apparently locked in com'te. Needs support. Wire House member to help get this bill reported out.—Warehouse Bill S. B. 211: Passed Senate 34 to 0, retaining Section 34-2101 of the present statute.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Garden Plain, Kan.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. is planning to rebuild its elevator, increasing its storage capacity to 50,000.

Albert, Kan.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. here has refused to sell its elevator, the farmer stockholders rejecting an offer by a two-thirds vote.

Garden City, Kan.—Jack Carrigan, manager for Goffee & Carkener, Inc.'s local office, has withdrawn his candidacy for mayor of Garden City because of a stock exchange rule a public officer can not sell securities.

Wetmore, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator, known lately as the Farmers Elevator, belonging to the estate of the late Roy Shumaker and managed by R. M. Cress, has been sold by the administrator, Roy W. Shumaker, to the Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City. This company has leased the G. F. Hastings elevator, also, to take effect June 1, and Mr. Hastings has been employed to run both elevators. The Farmers Elevator has been shut down for repairs, which will include a new lift and other improvements. The Hastings elevator will be used as a storage place after the improvements have been completed on the other elevator.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Freight Movement Bill S.B. 291 is still in Senate Railroad Com'te. Better wire Senator asking that he use his influence to get this bill reported out of the com'te.—Reporting of Crop Mortgages and Liens to Local Elevators S.B. 295 is still in the Senate Agri. Com'te. Some members of this com'te are vigorously opposing this bill while others state that they have had no requests from their constituents for its passage. I suggest that dealers wire them immediately urging their support if they expect or desire any relief from present responsibilities in the purchase of grain carrying such liens.—Grain Inspection Bill H.B. 555: Passed the House and now being considered by the Senate Com'te on Fees and Salaries.—S.B. 216: By Com'te on Highways: Would double, triple, or probably increase to 400% license fees for large commercial trucks. Designed to create extra revenue needed to match Federal highway aid funds, but will thrust a heavier burden of taxes upon the legitimate trucker who is already paying his portion and would permit the itinerant to continue chiseling the state out of the ton mileage and other taxes that he should be paying.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Miltonvale, Kan.—Irvin Stoneback is the new manager of the Stoneback Grain Co. elevator here. He is the son of H. H. Stoneback. T. B. Holloway, who has been the manager for the last three years, has not announced his future plans.

KENTUCKY

Jefferson, Ky.—The Feeders Supply Co. recently opened its new warehouse here. C. H. Hunter is owner and operator of the business.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—Louisiana Building Supply Co. recently installed a large ball bearing cleaner, bought from the Sidney Grain Mach. Co.

MICHIGAN

Baroda, Mich.—Baroda City Mills has purchased a Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer.

Whittemore, Mich.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has installed a cleaner and a 3 h-p motor.

Vassar, Mich.—An overheated stove was the cause of a loss in the office of the Miller Grain Co. on Mar. 1.

Constantine, Mich.—The Constantine Co-ops have purchased a Prater Crusher and Feeder for their feed mill.

Hesperia, Mich.—Guy E. Knowles has recently installed a hammer mill and corn sheller in his feed warehouse.

Leslie, Mich.—A Prater Crusher and Feeder has been installed ahead of the feed mill in the Leslie Elvtr. Co. plant.

Sidney, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator has been installed ahead of the feed grinder in the Delos Baker feed mill.

St. Louis, Mich.—Hart Bros. has installed a Sidney Kwik-Mix Mixer, bought recently from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Carson City, Mich.—The Carson City Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Bauer Hammer Mill with a built-in magnetic separator.

Gera, Mich.—Charles Wolohan, Inc., has installed a 3 h.-p. fully enclosed motor to drive the main elevator legs in its elevators.

Williamston, Mich.—A Prater Crusher and Feeder has been installed ahead of the hammer mill in the Williamston Elvtr. Co. plant.

Clio, Mich.—A Superior Cleaner and a 5 h. p. fully enclosed G. E. motor have recently been installed in the plant of F. M. Houghton Co.

Atlas, Mich.—Charles Griggs is the new owner of the Atlas Roller Mills. The plant has been overhauled and a new attrition mill installed.

Hudson, Mich.—The Harry D. Gates Co. has moved its main office from Jackson, Mich., to its new alfalfa meal plant here, consolidating the two.

Vale, Mich.—While emptying grain into a hopper at the Frutchey Bean Co.'s elevator Feb. 25, John Gledhill, a farmer, fell into the hopper sustaining a dislocated shoulder.

McBain, Mich.—An all day meeting for alfalfa seed producers was held Mar. 10 in the bean room of the McBain Grain Co. elevator. R. E. Decker from the State College Crops Dept. was speaker.

Fairgrove, Mich.—The Caro Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed two Oxford Bean Pickers, one Giant Bean Picker and two additional elevator legs, all driven by a 5-h.p. motor, in the local elevator.

St. Charles, Mich.—A hammer mill and built-in electro-magnetic separator driven by a 50-h.p. motor and one-ton feed mixer have been installed in the Frutchey Bean Co. plant at this station.

Paw, Paw, Mich.—The new elevator and feed mill of the Paw Paw Co-ops. Ass'n, has been completed. The equipment consists of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 40-h.p. motor and equipped with a Prater Crusher and Pulverizer and a built-in electro-magnetic separator, one batch mixer, one Prater Corn Cracker and Grader, and Fairbanks Scales. The main elevator head drive is motor driven thru Strong-Scott Transmission. All the motor bearings and most of the line shaft bearings are of the anti-friction type.

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Haslett, Mich.—The Haslett Elvtr. Co. has installed a hammer mill driven by a 25-h.p. motor and also a corn sheller and feed mixer. The hammermill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Cohoctah, Mich.—Floyd E. Lott is completing the construction of an addition to his elevator and will shortly install feed mill equipment, consisting of a hammer mill with a built-in electro-magnetic separator and a corn cracker and grader.

Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Elvtr. Co. sponsored an all day meeting Mar. 8, with free lunch at noon, when speakers discussed disease and feeding problems of livestock and poultry. The company recently installed a cleaner and a 10-h.p. fully enclosed motor.

Hemlock, Mich.—Joe McMullen, local manager for Charles Wolohan, Inc., is making plans for the dismantling of the present grain elevator and the construction of an entirely new plant on the same site. The new plant will be equipped thruout with anti-friction bearings and fully enclosed motors.

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. headed the list of heavy losers in the recent flood. The mill has been shut down since Feb. 20. Only the pancake flour department could operate. Basement and wheel pit are still holding water, and no attempt to operate the mill can be made until the basement is dry. The company estimates its loss at several thousand dollars.

Willis, Mich.—The new feed mill being constructed for L. E. Gorton, to replace the one destroyed by fire about six months ago, is about completed. The equipment will consist of a double runner attrition mill, feed mixer, pneumatic feed collecting system, and a crusher. The feed mill will be equipped with an electro-magnetic separator. All of the machinery will be motor driven.

Saline, Mich.—J. Bredernitz, formerly manager of the Saline Mercantile Co., who recently organized the J. Bredernitz & Co., which is constructing a new feed grinding plant here, is installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill driven by a 50-h.p. ball bearing motor and equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator and a Prater Pulverizer and Feeder. Other equipment will consist of a No. 3 feed mixer and a corn sheller.

Wayne, Mich.—Harry Goodman, proprietor of the Goodman Feed & Milling Co., who suffered a total loss of his feed mill by fire about six months ago, has purchased a two-story concrete block warehouse and converted this into a feed mill. The building has been reinforced with steel posts and I-beams and fitted with bins on the second floor. The equipment consists of a hammer mill with built-in electro-magnetic separator, sheller, corn cracker and grader, Eureka Grain Separator, and a feed mixer. The machinery will be motor driven.

Adrian, Mich.—W. V. Brooks, formerly operator of a feed manufacturing plant in Birmingham and one of the incorporators of the newly organized Adrian Grain Co., has been elected vice-pres. and manager of the plant. W. H. Bauma is president and Adelbert Massey is sec'y-treas. The old Detroit Milling Co. plant after many years' idleness, was taken over by the new company as previously reported by the Journals, and is being equipped with hammer mill, electro-magnetic separator, cleaners, shellers, conveyors, the plant operated by electric power. Storage capacity, including tanks, is approximately 150,000 bus.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Surge protective equipment, including low voltage lightning arresters, has been installed on the power service of the Long Bean & Grain Co. A high voltage surge during a lightning storm last fall caused a break down in the service switch and set fire to the wall on which the switch was mounted. Altho the plant had been closed, a farmer who happened to come to the plant late with a load of beans, noticed the smoked and turned in the alarm so that the fire was extinguished before any great amount of damage was done. This was the second time high voltage surges had been caused during lightning storms. The new surge protective equipment should eliminate further trouble. Specifications for this type of equipment may be obtained from the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Lansing, Mich. Elevators at Delwin, Pigeon, Richville and Elkton have recently been similarly equipped.

Conklin, Mich.—Sam Dykstra, formerly of Holland, has purchased the elevator plant formerly operated by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Considerable new equipment is being added, consisting of a hammer mill equipped with Kelly-Duplex Crusher and electro-magnetic separator, a batch mixer and a corn sheller. The equipment will be driven by electric motors.

MINNESOTA

New Prague, Minn.—The International Milling Co. has appointed John F. Wacek, manager of their Sioux City, Ia., plant, as manager of its local plant.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Erick O. Erickson, 52, assistant treas. of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and formerly office manager of the Itaska Elvtr. Co., died Mar. 8.

Ormsby, Minn.—The Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. had its spring opening of the machinery business Mar. 4.

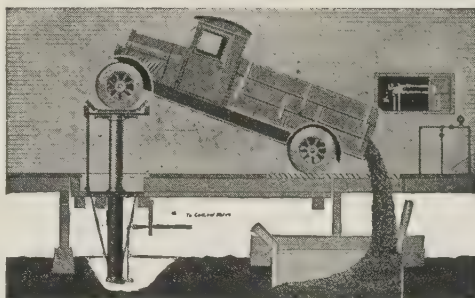
Lowry, Minn.—S. H. Schulte has taken over the management of the Lowry elevator, succeeding Kermit Brandt.

Milroy, Minn.—Floyd Jensen, of Lucan, has purchased the Milroy Feed Mill from Lloyd Anderson and has taken possession.

Henderson, Minn.—Roland Schrupp, of Young America, has taken over the Henderson Feed Mill, formerly managed by Homer Hoelz.

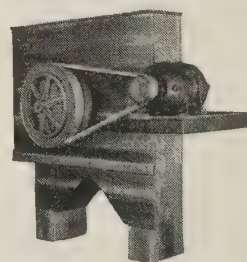
Fulda, Minn.—The Fleischman Malting Co. has sold its local elevator to the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., who took immediate possession. No definite announcement has been made as to what use will be made of the building but possibilities include storage of surplus grain, a modern grain cleaning plant and arrangements for scientific feed mixing.

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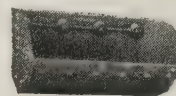
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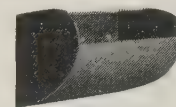
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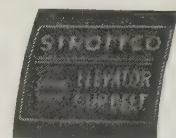


ELEVATOR CUPS

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Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.
Minneapolis Minn. Great Falls Mont.



Good Thunder, Minn.—The Good Thunder Grain Co. has installed a 1-ton vertical feed mixer in a special addition to the north elevator where it will specialize in custom grinding and mixing.

Springfield, Minn.—The Springfield Milling Co.'s buildings here are being painted, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work. The company operates a large grain storage plant as well as a flour and feed mill.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Harry G. Cowan, district sales mgr. for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, underwent an operation Mar. 6 for hernia. His condition is favorable; he will, however, be absent from his office at least a month.

Roscoe, Minn.—A train crashed into the corner of the Cargill grain elevator in Roscoe, causing damage estimated at from \$1,500 to \$2,000. M. J. Kirsch is manager of the elevator. He will rebuild or repair the elevator immediately.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gregory-Jennison Co., grain commission and brokerage business, has been incorporated; capital stock, 4,000 shares n. p. v. Incorporators are W. A. Gregory, W. J. Russell, Minneapolis and L. S. Gregory, Wayzata, Minn.

West Concord, Minn.—A. J. Wilson has rented the old Farmers Elevator and is putting it in condition for operation in conjunction with his own elevator. New equipment is being added following repairs to the building which has been closed for some time.

Winnebago, Minn.—William Bottomley, 75, for many years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator until ill health forced his retirement from active service about a year ago, passed away Mar. 6. He had served his community as mayor for 12 years. Prior to his connection with the Farmers Elvtr. Co., he was employed by F. H. Peavy & Co., until the company's elevator was destroyed by fire.

Hallock, Minn.—Farmers of the Lake Bronson vicinity are re-organizing the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., which halted operations only a short time ago after operating for 20 years. Extensive repairs are to be made at the old plant and new machinery will be installed. A potato unit will be added. Incorporators are George W. Magnuson, John Forsell, Otto F. Dreher, Oscar B. Adams and Manfred Holmgren, all of Lake Bronson, and Gunnar Gudmanson and Olaf Ristad of Hallock.

Worthington, Minnesota.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. at this station has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for extensive improvements in its feed plant here. New equipment will be installed to help add to the capacity in order to better take care of the increased business which is coming to the feed mill. Several new storage bins are being provided, a new 24-inch Strong-Scott attrition mill with 2 30-h.p. motors will be used in connection with the other large feed mill which it is now operating, and a Strong-Scott Magnetic Feeder and Separator will be a part of the new equipment. The leg equipment in the plant is being speeded up. New head drives are being installed and other repairs are being made.

DULUTH LETTER

W. R. McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elvtr. Co., recently returned to Duluth from attending the annual meeting of the National Grain Trade Council in Washington.—F. G. C.

Erick Oscar Erickson, ass't treasurer of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, who died there recently, was well known in local grain circles. Mr. Erickson began with the Itasca Elvtr. Co., on the Duluth Board of Trade. Twenty-two years ago he went to Minneapolis to become manager of the company's Minneapolis office. Later he joined the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—H. S. Nelson, chairman of the Duluth board of grain appeals (state) charged that the Duluth grain trade is "boycotting" the state board in an effort to eliminate Minnesota grain inspection grades before the house civil administration com'te Feb. 28. He spoke in opposition to a bill by Rep. William J. Eklund and Senator C. A. Dahle, of Duluth, to abolish the agency. Chas. Munn, member of the railroad and warehouse commission, said the grain inspection department was self supporting and added that 96 per cent of the fees come from sources outside the state. He said interests in North and South Dakota and Montana would be affected.

J. Fletcher Chamberlain, Duluth wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., left last week for a three weeks' vacation trip thru points in the south.—F. G. C.

A few charters have been reported made on wheat and corn shipments to Buffalo at opening of navigation, based on a 3c rate. The amount placed cannot be ascertained. The rate is said to have dropped from 3c down to 2½c and even 2¼c.—F. G. C.

The Duluth Board of Trade recently amended its rules at an election as follows: On contracts for grain sold "to arrive," without special agreement as to time of delivery, the seller shall have 20 days from date of sale in which to make delivery. In case delivery is not made in the specified time, the buyer may, after calling for delivery, if delivery is not made by twelve o'clock of the next business day, fill such sales by buying the property on the open market for account of the seller, or require settlement at the market price at the time of demand. Until demand is made by the buyer for delivery the contract shall continue in force. In all cases where notice cannot be served personally, or left at the place of business of the other party, it shall be sufficient to leave such notice with the sec'y. Unless otherwise specified sales "to arrive" or on track after arrival, shall be for grain from country points and shall not apply on grain loaded from terminal elevators.—F. G. C.

MISSOURI

St. Louis, Mo.—The Barkley Grain Co. has discontinued business.

Kirksville, Mo.—W. K. Archer, 42, engaged in custom feed milling business, died Mar. 8, in hospital of pneumonia complicated by heart disease, after several days' illness.—P. J. P.

Farley, Mo.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Farley Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n held recently a proposal was made to construct a 93,000-bu. concrete elevator and is being considered.

Valley Park, Mo.—The Valley Park Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has recently remodeled its hardware department and installed a new heating plant. W. C. Osdieck is manager of the elevator.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ed F. Emmons, vice-pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., who suffered a heart attack in January, is recovering at St. Luke's Hospital where he is confined.

St. Louis, Mo.—George H. Davis, Kansas City, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, spoke before a luncheon meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce at the Jefferson Hotel recently.

Kansas City, Mo.—L. J. Flora, manager of the feed department of Larabee Flour Mills, as a concrete proof of his song writing ability, presented the Kansas City Feed Club with a most fitting song entitled, "Oh, for the Life of a Feed Man" at the club's Mar. 9 meeting.

Kansas City, Mo.—A decision by the Kansas Supreme Court recently was in favor of the Nutrena Mills, in the prolonged legal battle between that firm and Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., growing out of the purchase of milling property in Minneapolis in 1933.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—The Elms Hotel here will be the scene of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n's annual convention May 25, and great plans are being made to make this one of the most interesting and enjoyable occasions of its kind ever participated in by Ass'n members. A large crowd is anticipated and members are urged to make their plans early to attend.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Among legislation proposed directly affecting the grain, feed and milling industry is the following: House Bill 501, the Wage-Hour Bill, is much more drastic than the Federal Act as it provides for a maximum eight-hour day with time and one-half for over time with a minimum wage of not less than 25c per hour. An elevator with one or two employees must abide by bill 501. Write representative to vote against this bill—501. House Bill 574 creates a "Missouri State Labor Relations Board" composed of three members appointed by the Governor with salaries of \$7,500 per year with six year terms. Ask representative to vote against this bill.

Crocker, Mo.—Clyde J. Heade has purchased the J. L. Hoops & Sons mill and elevator, taking immediate possession.

Wayland, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently entertained a large crowd of persons at a free moving picture show and Dutch lunch in the American Legion hall.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Grain Warehouse Act which is covered by H.B. 183 has been revised and is being written to conform with the Federal Warehouse Act.

Springfield, Mo.—Gene M. Grady, for 11 years manager of the Blair Elvtr. Corp. at Atchison, Kan., and Lynn H. O'Neal have embarked upon a partnership brokerage business here to be known as the Grady & O'Neal Co., and will deal in flour, feeds and allied products. The company will also operate a district sales office for the Blair Elvtr. Corp. and the Blair Milling Co. of Atchison.

Higginsville, Mo.—Our convention date is May 25th at The Elms Hotel, Excelsior Springs. We have engaged a number of speakers who will discuss and speak on subjects of interest to all who are interested in grain, feed, seed, and milling business. Have also dated Tom Collins for the banquet speaker and arrangements are being made for a good floor show. Visit the Missouri town with the finest mineral waters to be had. Going to have the best convention ever held.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

MONTANA

Glasgow, Mont.—Financing of a co-operative elevator will be discussed at a meeting of Cherry Creek local of the Farmers Union, to be held here. A representative of the Farm Security Administration will be present for the discussion.

NEBRASKA

Beatrice, Neb.—Robert Pease, 70, head of the Pease Grain & Seed Co., died Mar. 9.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a loss to electrical equipment recently.

Leahey (Steward p. o.), Neb.—A. J. Brym is the new manager of the F. A. Engler & Son elevator, taking up his duties Mar. 1.

Spencer, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. at its annual meeting held recently voted to amend and extend its articles of incorporation to 1959.

Pilger, Neb.—August Axen, who has been employed by the Cooper & Chace, Inc., is now manager of a lumber yard at Harrison. The Cooper & Chace elevator was recently sold to the Farmers Union Co.

Barneston, Neb.—Effective Mar. 1 the O. A. Cooper Co. and the J. F. Bahr & Sons elevators were consolidated and are now being operated under the management of Fred Bahr for the Cooper Co. Henry Jurgens, manager of Cooper's elevator for the last several months, has not as yet definitely decided upon a location.

Omaha, Neb.—The Agricultural Com'te of the Legislature has set L.B. No. 287 for hearing for Mar. 23, at 2 p.m. This bill provides that "every person engaged in the business of buying, selling or dealing in grain shall be licensed by the Dept. of Agri. & Inspection: To establish rules and regulations as to testing, sampling, weighing and grading of grain." Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n has urged all interested to be at the hearing.

Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska A.A.A. officials announced recently an effort will be made this year to keep the bulk of corn and wheat stored under the 1938 program under seal for another year. Robert L. Green, state loan supervisor, returning from a three day commodity conference in Des Moines, said there was also considerable sentiment favoring using at least part of the corn to pay A.A.A. benefits "in kind"; that is, to trade corn for acreage reduction.

NEW JERSEY

Paterson, N. J.—A \$15,000 addition will be constructed by the New Jersey Flour Mills, 150x100 ft., one story high, to be used for warehouse and storage.

NEW YORK

Brisben, N. Y.—Edward Brisben sustained a small fire loss on Mar. 4.

Marcellus Falls, N. Y.—Allen V. Smith, Inc., sustained a small fire loss Feb. 25.

Livonia, N. Y.—F. E. Westfall has installed a feed gravity separator driven by a 7½-h.p. motor.

Alden, N. Y.—A Eureka Cleaner and 15-h.p. motor have recently been installed in the plant of W. J. Pfeil.

Collins, N. Y.—The James H. Gray Milling Co. has recently installed an electro-magnetic separator and a Eureka Corn Cutter.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The National Hay Ass'n and the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold a joint convention at Buffalo, July 26 and 27.

Buffalo, N. Y.—D. P. Robinson, state agent for the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., is on a vacation trip to Florida and will be back on the job about March 20.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—Eastern Semolina Mills, Inc., has purchased the former Baldwinsville Flour Mills property and taken over active direction of the mill from Charles T. Olson, retiring vice-pres. and general manager.

Binghamton, N. Y.—John W. Baker, 81, in the feed business for 35 years, died Jan. 28. He and his father owned a feed and flour mill here which was destroyed by fire in 1928, since which time Mr. Baker had been in retirement.

Brockport, N. Y.—A recent news item regarding the installation of an F54 Superior Cleaner and a 15-h.p. motor in a local elevator should have referred to the George S. Terry elevator rather than the George W. Haxton elevator.

Albany, N. Y.—Assembly Bill 1641 introduced Mar. 2, relates to weights and measures, to county sealers, inspections, adulterations, branding and sale of hops, eggs, hay and straw, sales of fruits, vegetables, grains and nuts, and to milk and cream containers.

Cuba, N. Y.—Herbert J. Demcey, president of Phelps & Sibley Co., died Jan. 29 after a short illness. Mr. Demcey joined Fred Sibley in organizing the Demcey & Sibley Co., which firm was later taken over by Swift & Co., Mr. Demcey continuing as manager, serving also as president of Phelps & Sibley.

Buffalo, N. Y.—F. A. McLellan, officer of the Co-operative GLEF, Inc., and formerly vice-pres. of the George Urban Milling Co., was honor guest at a party given by his friends on the Corn Exchange and others prominent in feed and flour industry of the city commemorating his 75th birthday anniversary recently.

Alpine, N. Y.—The Ben Packard Mill was destroyed by fire Mar. 7, started from an oil burning engine used for power in the combination flour and grist mill. Mr. Packard had noticed that an accumulation of oil around the exhaust pipe had caught fire and he was in the act of turning off the power when an explosion occurred, slightly burning Mr. Packard and setting fire to the plant.

Albany, N. Y.—A public hearing in which all issues involved in the state's ownership and operation of the grain elevator at Oswego were discussed was held here Mar. 16, conducted by Harvey O. Schermerhorn, state commissioner of canals and waterways. The main issue is a charge by the state at Oswego of only one-fourth of the Buffalo private elevator rate, which Buffalo grain men say is unfair, diverting a tremendous volume of grain business from tax-paying elevators to an elevator supported by taxation. Grain and allied interests of Buffalo were well represented at the meeting, among those in attendance being Norman B. MacPherson, pres. of the Eastern Grain Elvtr. Corp., and Thomas C. O'Brien, vice-pres. of the Superior Elvtr. & Forwarding Corp., representing the Buffalo Elvtr. Managers' Ass'n, while the Buffalo Corn Exchange was represented by James G. McKillen, pres., and John B. Stouten, vice-pres. of the Lewis Grain Corp.

Guilford, N. Y.—Moses and Cronk's feed store and grist mill were practically destroyed by fire the night of Mar. 1. William Ballard, manager, stated the store has been renovated recently, and new machinery including electric grinder and mixer had been installed. Many tons of feed in the building are a total loss. The fire started in the office from an overheated stove.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hazleton, N. D.—In a movement to organize a Farmers Union Co-operative elevator here, at a recent meeting held a temporary board of directors was elected as follows: C. A. Ward, Herbert Reimer, E. P. Kurtz, F. J. Appert and A. G. Weiser. It has not been decided whether a new elevator will be built or one of the present local houses purchased.

Sutton, N. D.—C. W. Kolpin was named temporary chairman of a com'te appointed to solicit stock to finance construction of a proposed co-operative elevator. A F.S.A. grant will be requested. Representatives of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n of St. Paul and the Farm Security Administration were present and discussed organization of the elevator and marketing problems.

Sharon, N. D.—Keen observation and quick thinking on the part of an 11-year boy, coupled with immediate action on the part of his elders and early arrival of the fire department not only saved the International Elvtr Co.'s elevator from destruction, but kept a fire loss well down below \$100 Feb. 28. F. E. Kloster, manager, had closed the elevator for the day and gone to his home several miles distant. About 8:15 his nephew, Alton Kloster, saw a flickering light thru the cupola window. He at once notified his father whose business and home are near by, and the latter immediately phoned his brother, the fire department and then hurried to the elevator, calling for help to fight the blaze with hand extinguishers, holding it in check until the arrival of firemen. A good sized hole was burned thru the west wall about 40 ft. up, near the cupola. Very little, if any, damage was done to grain Mr. Kloster stated. Cause of the fire is undetermined.

OHIO

Morrow, O.—Alf R. Besley plant was damaged by high winds Feb. 28.

Loudonville, O.—The Loudonville Milling Co. plant was damaged by high winds Feb. 28.

Mason, O.—F. A. Hudson Feed Co. has installed a Sidney Special Mixer and Sidney Sheller.

Lily Chapel, O.—Sark & Plum, Inc., sustained a small loss Feb. 28 when high winds damaged its plant.

Belle Center, O.—E. E. Keller and Errett Baier have formed a partnership in ownership of the Bellecenter Hay & Grain Co.

Bucyrus, O.—Ed G. Reid, owner of the E. G. Reid elevator, conducted by his family for the last 50 years, has retired from business.

Versailles, O.—The Citizens Elevator recently installed a large Ajax Hammer Mill with drive and crusher, purchased from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Fremont, O.—Benjamin A. Burkett, who for ten years was manager of the Peoples Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently resigned and has been appointed distributor in northwestern Ohio for the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Pataskala, O.—M. E. Mead, a partner of the firm of M. E. Mead & C. L. Mead & Co., died recently after a prolonged illness. Mr. Mead was one of the older members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The following Ohio plants reported small damages sustained recently because of high winds: Farmers Elvtr. Co., Amherst; Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co., Grayson (Troy p. o.); Pickerington Mill Co., Pickerington; Community Milling Co., Quaker City.

Gallipolis, O.—The Gallia Roller Mills recently installed a large boot sheller, bought of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Hamilton, O.—Farm Buro Co-op. has installed new equipment at Butler County Farm Buro, including a Kwik-Mix Mixer, boot sheller, chain drag, elevator, rolling screen cleaner, manlift and hammermill feeder, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Kessler, O.—B. F. Stallsmith, head of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Agriculture Dept. of the Milton-Union high school and Esta W. Pearson, principal of the Edwards school, Troy, have purchased from Mrs. Edna Falknor, administratrix, the grain elevator of her late husband, Earl A. Falknor, here. A lease of the business by Ed S. Falknor expires April 18, at which time the new owners will take possession of the business.

McConnellsville, O.—The charter for the Elk Eye Milling Co. has been surrendered and henceforth will be conducted by a lessee for the owners with Raymond D. Fox as manager. This historic mill was founded in 1830 by Gen. Robert McConnell. It was incorporated in 1898 as the Elk Eye Milling Co. by E. M. Stanbery, G. A. Vogle, C. L. Alderman and the Messrs. Edward Bonnett, James E. Ruch and Clarence Bonnett of Pittsburgh. During the flood of 1913, the four-story warehouse on the north, filled with grain and lumber, was swept away, but the main portion of the structure remains.

CINCINNATI LETTER

William R. McQuillan, 71, prominently identified with the grain and hay business in Cincinnati for more than 50 years, died Mar. 6 after a week's illness. Mr. McQuillan was a past president of the Cincinnati Hay & Grain Exchange and a director of the Chamber of Commerce.

The new addition to be constructed by Early & Daniel will be made to the company's Fairmont elevator, located in the Fairmont Industrial District of Cincinnati. Designed by Horner & Wyatt, contract for construction has been let to Jones & Hettelsater Const. Co. The elevator at present consists of a reinforced concrete workhouse built in 1934 to replace the wood elevator that was destroyed by fire, and a 1,000,000-bu. capacity storage bin annex extending northward from the above workhouse. The new storage bins extending from the workhouse southward will consist of 20 round bins, 22 ft. 8 inches in diameter, 121 ft. 5 inches from basement to roof, and 19 interstice bins; the total storage capacity of the 39 bins being 930,000 bus. The addition is to be completed and ready for use June 15, 1939. An unusual feature in connection with the storage addition is the arrangement made to exclude flood water. In 1937 the Ohio River backed up Mill Creek, which is close to the elevator, causing water to stand 14 ft. deep over the railroad switch tracks at the elevator. The new storage is designed with steel bulkhead gates that may be fitted over the belt conveyor openings between the storage and the workhouse so that a similar flood would be excluded from the basement of the storage and from getting in contact with the grain in the bins. Special precautions will be taken to make the concrete thoroughly water tight. The only machinery included in the present contract is the top 26-inch distributing belt conveyor with tripper and track and the bottom 36-inch shipping conveyor connecting the new storage with the workhouse. The conveyor idlers as well as the head and tail shaft bearings and the tripper bearings are all anti-friction bearings.

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RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS

GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

COLUMBUS LETTER

New members enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: The Foraker Grain Co., Foraker; Edison Mills, Edison; Walter Latham (RFD Amlin), Hayden. This makes a total of 34 new members enrolled since the organization's annual meeting last June.

A state wage and hour bill, patterned after the "model" bill disapproved by business men, was killed Feb. 22 after a hearing before a com'te of the Ohio legislature. Similar bills are pending in various other states and are meeting with vigorous opposition from business because of their conflict with the Federal law. The state laws, in many instances, are more stringent in their provisions.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. has announced that April, May and June will be devoted to testing elevator scales exclusively. The company writes the demand for scale testing service, caused by the laws covering the stockyards scales, has become so great it is compelled to devote its entire time to those who have subscribed for the service by regular agreement, allowing no time to call on those who may wish to avail themselves of the service, which consists of thorough inspection, tests, adjustments, written report of condition, recommendations and the company's gold seal certificate when the scale can be brought under tolerance. Members are urged to get their application in to the company at once if they desire this service, which costs \$7.50 per scale.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The Rural Economics Dept. of the Ohio State University is issuing a call to managers and officers of all agencies handling farm supplies to meet in a series of meetings in the various sections of the state to discuss accumulation of accounts receivable. Co-operating in the movement are the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Farm Bureau Co-operatives, the Ohio Equity Exchange and the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. The Rural Economics Dept. will provide material regarding costs and other special features of the problem at each meeting. Meetings have been held at Defiance, Bowling Green, Upper Sandusky, Greenville and Lebanon this month, with others scheduled at Circleville, Marysville, Mt. Vernon and Wooster, arranged by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

TOLEDO LETTER

Joe P. Lackey, vice-pres. of the National Milling Co., Toledo, and at one time associated with Early & Daniel interests in Indianapolis, has given up his office here to become identified with the Northwestern Ohio Chapter of the Citizens Tax League of Ohio.

Sam L. Rice, of the Metamora Elevator Co. and Rice Grain Co., has been elected vice-pres. of the Ohio Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. He is a director and past pres. of the Toledo Board of Trade and a past pres. of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Great preparations, both educational and entertaining, are being made by the Toledo Board of Trade and the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n for the latter's 60th annual convention at Toledo at the Commodore Perry Hotel, June 18, 19 and 20. Attendance prizes will be awarded and the speakers and topics will interest all. Members are urged to start making plans to attend along with their families. Non-members are welcome.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n has selected the Youngblood Hotel in Enid as the scene of its annual spring convention, to be held May 17-18. Contrary to custom, the convention will not be held in conjunction with the traffic group.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. sustained a small electrical damage recently.

Cherokee, Okla.—Additional equipment is being installed at the Hamilton Mills, which will be ready for operation soon.

Oklahoma plants installing new Howe Scales recently include the following: Mushoga Mill & Elevator Co., Wagoner; Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Hillsdale; Clyde Co-op. Ass'n, Medford, and Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—Plans are under consideration for installing suction-type grain unloading equipment for terminal No. 4 at Port of Portland.

Emmett, Ida.—Ralph Willis Little, 46, proprietor of the Emmett Feed Mills and one of the city's prominent business men, died Feb. 27 following a week's illness.

Opportunity, Wash.—Frank Holbrook has purchased the feed mill machinery of the Central Hay & Grain Co. and is now operating the business under the name of the Northwest Milling Co.

Davenport, Wash.—William B. Kelly, 62, grain buyer for the Centennial Milling Co., died recently, following a paralytic stroke, suffered following an operation performed a few days before.

Emmett, Ida.—Mrs. Ralph Little will continue operation of the Emmett Feed Mills, operated by her late husband, and Homer Evans will remain to assist her in the management of the business.

Wilbur, Wash.—C. W. Kunz, manager of the Graingrowers Warehouse Co., recently successfully passed tests and was granted an airplane pilot's permit for solo flying. After a few more hours in the air he will be qualified to carry passengers.

Spokane, Wash.—Kirk Thompson, owner and manager of the Tidewater Transportation Co., will build an all-wheat barge to handle between 15,000 and 20,000 bus. of grain to be finished by harvest time this fall, it is expected, and new gasoline barges handling 200,000 gals of gasoline with practically the same draft as his present barges.

Cold Springs (Umatilla p. o.), Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers plan to build a \$15,000 plant here. Before proceeding with the program, however, the company is said to be waiting to see the demonstration of the Walla Walla and Umatilla effort toward the building of the projected road to connect the Inland Empire highway.

Palouse, Wash.—The McFarland Feed & Seed Co. recently opened for business as the local outlet for the Colfax Grain & Feed Co. Gordon McFarland will manage the store. Arrangements for grain grinding may be made later, it was announced. The store will handle agricultural supplies, feeds, seeds, fertilizers, poultry supplies, spray materials, etc.

Philomath, Ore.—The J. A. Scarth feed store is being remodeled. A new mixer has been installed; all machinery has been moved to the upper floor and a cupola built to enable the elevators to feed the various units. The grains and concentrates are elevated to the top of the cupola and then flow by gravity to the various units from which they are returned to the lower floor for the customer.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Walla Walla Grain Growers is expecting to enlarge its 12,000-bu. elevator at Port Kelley where the company has property that extends thru from the Columbia River bank to the state highway near by. Its deeded land also includes 700 ft. of river frontage on which it expects to build a large elevator within the next year. The Walla Walla Grain Growers has 11 elevators in addition to that at Port Kelley, 7 warehouses, a feed mill and two retail stores scattered through Walla Walla County and in the northern end of Umatilla County in Oregon.

Olympia, Wash.—Among bills passed recently are the following: H.B. 263 and H.B. 264: Non-Taxation of Grain in Transit.—Business Tax as Applied to Grain Dealers: A change was made, eliminating the old "gross earnings" tax, and substituting a "gross sales" tax, in the amount of one one-hundredth of 1%.—H.B. 135: Revised Commission Merchants Law.

Enumclaw, Wash.—The Enumclaw Feed Co. was sold to Harvey Shaffer, Jr., of Kent, and Arthur V. Brown, formerly with Sperry Milling Co., by Tim Coughlin of Buckley. The new owners took possession Feb. 27 and will continue to operate under the name of Enumclaw Feed Co. The new firm also took over the Coughlin & Black feed interests in Buckley.

PENNSYLVANIA

Harrisburg, Pa.—Old Fort Mills, Inc., recently installed the following equipment in its local plant: fansheller, chain drag, large stand of elevators, manlift, conveyor, large Ajax Hammer Mill, magnetic separator, scale, corn cutter and grader, Eureka Cleaner and agitator mixer, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The proposed addition to the Sheldon Reese Elevator here, which will include a larger office and sales display rooms, is to be built this spring.

Amherst, S. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Ass'n has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000. Incorporators are H. Luitjens, Claremont; E. J. Withan, H. A. Symens, H. F. Alberts and Arthur Lovejoy, of Amherst.

Brookings, S. D.—A. C. Wettstad, 52, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. for the past two and one-half years, died suddenly on Mar. 8 at the Brookings clinic. He had been in the grain business for 30 years in South Dakota and Iowa.

Estelline, S. D.—Work of salvaging as much as possible of the 10,040 bus., most of which was corn, contained in the National-Atlas elevator which burned Feb. 27, is well under way. A large quantity has been sold to farmers for feeding purposes. The remaining walls of the burned structure were torn down, much of the grain still burning.

Aberdeer, S. D.—Resolutions adopted at the December convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota urged that members work for the passage of a law which would make the sale of grain, without clear title thereto, a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. An investigation of statutes already enacted indicate rigid penal provisions are already in effect covering sale of grain covered by mortgages or liens.

Aberdeen, S. D.—We wonder how many elevator managers are aware of the fact that there is already a law providing very stringent regulation of transient merchants. This law, chapter 5407 of the 1939 Revised Code, provides that a license fee of \$25 per week, and a bond of \$500 may be required by any county from anyone conducting or transacting a temporary business in that county. Since it proved impossible to secure passage of the itinerant merchants law, the local dealers in each community should bend every effort to see that the existing law is enforced. We will be glad to give any additional information desired to those requesting it. If sincere efforts are made to enforce this statute in your county, it will do much to discourage transient operators.—Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Among laws of interest to Farmers Elevators of this state passed by the 26th session of the legislature and taking effect July 1, 1939, is the following: H.B. 276—Permits elevators to store without filing full bond in drouth years. By amending our present storage law, this measure makes it possible for the Public Utilities Commission (formerly Bd. of R.R. Commissioners), to accept smaller bonds in drouth years. Storage licenses may be issued on bonds of reduced amount when the Commission determines that by reason of the failure of crops, or otherwise, that the amount of grain to be stored in any particular locality in any particular warehouse will be less than the capacity of the warehouse and that a bond in a sum required by Section 60.0305 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1939 will not be necessary to protect the holders of storage receipts.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Sherman, S. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. at this point has had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install new seed processing equipment, which included a Ceresan Treator. Other repairs also were made in the plant.

SOUTHEAST

Cherryville, N. C.—Farmers Union Supply Co. recently installed a large Sidney Cleaner.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Twin States Milling Co., capitalized at \$20,000, has been granted a state charter.

Big Stone Gap, Va.—Ben Lester, Appalachia, has opened a feed store in the Taylor building here. Opening days were held Mar. 3 and 4 when prizes were awarded visitors.

Moultrie, Ga.—Coastal Plains Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire Feb. 24. Sparks thrown out by a motor in the corn shucking unit started the blaze. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild the plant. R. J. Weatherby is general manager.

Raleigh, N. C.—The Scales Inspection Fund faces a 25 per cent cut if recommendations by the Legislature's joint appropriations committee are adopted, which will mean the public will have less protection against short weight and inaccurate scales by more than 40 per cent. C. D. Baucum, Chief of the Weights and Measures Division, recently told Division heads of the State Department of Agriculture. In addition to the thousands of other scales that the staff must inspect under the law are 600 grist mill scales and 300 flour scales.

TENNESSEE

Orlinda, Tenn.—The Orlinda Milling Co. plant was totally destroyed by fire Mar. 7.

TEXAS

Boerne, Tex.—Reinhard Grain Co. recently purchased a "Sidney" Special Mixer.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—A fire destroyed the feed mill operated by the Hunt Grain Co.

Gonzales, Tex.—The Shuler Grain Co. recently installed a new corn sheller and shuck baler, with a 400-bu. an hour capacity.

Denton, Tex.—The Morrison Milling Co. is installing a 20-ton 34 ft. Howe Scale with weightograph, with dump built in scale.

Denton, Tex.—The Denton Mill & Elevator Co. is installing a 20-ton 34x9 ft. Howe Scale with weightograph, a dump, and is doubling the capacity of the mill.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Denton Mill & Elevator Co. has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000. Incorporators are K. K. Smith, R. R. Ray, and C. B. Smith.

Bells, Tex.—The Bells Milling Co. is closed down during the complete overhauling of the plant, which, it is expected, will be ready for operation in about two months.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members admitted the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the Wuensche Milling Co., Kingsville, and Follett Grain & Supply Co., Follett, Tex.

Sherman, Tex.—George Wilson, former active manager of Kell Milling Co., is new vice-pres. and assistant manager of the Fant Milling Co., succeeding C. I. McKee who resigned from the company.

Electra, Tex.—A new feed mill has been built by Edward Schlaffke, equipped with a 12,000-gal. molasses tank, hammer mill, feed mixer and batch mixer. J. C. Adams will be superintendent. The new firm will be known as the Texas Feed Mill & Elevator Co.

Austin, Tex.—H.B. 790 by Polk taxes trading in futures 2c a bu. on grain and 50c a bale on cotton where actual delivery of commodity is not made. This bill is of vital importance to those who hedge and after studying it, please advise me of your wishes.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—We have definitely set our convention dates on Fri. and Sat., May 12 and 13, but have not decided on the place. We have invitations from Mineral Wells, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston. We would appreciate suggestions for subjects and speakers to be discussed at this convention, as we want to make this especially interesting and attractive.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Paris, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elevator Co. of Graham, Tex., has purchased the H. L. Campbell Mill which will be known in the future as the Graham Mill & Elevator Co. of Paris. It will continue to operate under the management of H. L. Campbell.

Paris, Tex.—The Fant Milling Co. of Sherman has established a wholesale branch and warehouse on Bonham St., William T. Rice, lately of Sherman, being manager. The company opened a new branch at Texarkana also and has had one at Tyler for some time.

Austin, Tex.—Relative to truck peddler legislation, the committee passed a resolution to appoint a sub-committee to redraft a suitable bill from the two bills before the House.—State Warehouse Bill 397 by Tarwater will be amended and offered on the floor in the near future. Efforts are being made to make this Warehouse law acceptable to the Federal Depts. so one can operate under a state license and handle crop loan and crop insurance wheat.

Dallas, Tex.—Edwin B. Doggett, head of the Doggett Grain Co., and his wife, Lillian, were killed in an automobile accident three miles south of Waxahachie, while enroute to Dallas from Austin where they had been visiting their only daughter and only close survivor, a student at the University of Texas. Mrs. Doggett was killed instantly and Mr. Doggett died shortly after reaching a hospital at Waxahachie. The accident occurred when Mr. Doggett lost control of his car suddenly and it swerved into the path of an oncoming automobile driven by F. B. Doggett (no relation of Edwin D. Doggett) of Hillsboro, who, with the occupants of his automobile are in a hospital. Mr. Doggett engaged in the grain business at McKinney in 1902 and within three years had established an office in Fort Worth. In 1911 he moved his headquarters to Dallas. The Doggett Grain Co. has numerous branches in West Texas.

UTAH

Logan, Utah.—A small blaze started by a gas engine Feb. 23 caused a nominal amount of damage at the L. S. Dunn feed and grain store.

WISCONSIN

Belmont, Wis.—John Ingersoll, 64, operator of a feed store here for many years, died Feb. 25.—H. C. B.

Superior, Wis.—The King Midas Mill Co. of Minneapolis, has taken over the Daisy mill and elevator and will spend about \$100,000 in modernizing the property.—H. C. B.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Burglars broke into the Peninsula Feed Store Mar. 8 and attempted unsuccessfully to open the safe. About \$28 in the cash register was untouched.—H. C. B.

Manitowoc, Wis.—A deed, transferring the properties of the Bartlett-Frazier Co. here, including elevators A and B and the B annex, to the Norris Grain Co., Chicago, was filed Mar. 1.—H. C. B.

Marshfield, Wis.—Explosion of gases in the boiler at the Marshfield Milling Co. plant Mar. 2 blew open the furnace door and flames shot into the boiler room resulting in a small fire that was quickly extinguished.

Plymouth, Wis.—The Farmers Equity Co-operative Co. has added a portable feed grinder to its equipment, and will grind feed on the farm as well as continuing its regular grinding service on Tuesdays at the warehouse.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Net earnings of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. in the 12 months ending Jan. 31, amounted to \$806,629 compared to \$786,870 in the 12 months ending the like 1938 date, equal to \$1.52 per share of common.

Superior, Wis.—Proposed removal of the state grain and warehouse commission from Superior, as provided in a bill in the senate, was protested in a resolution adopted Mar. 2 by the state legislative conference of A. F. L. delegates in Madison.

Appleton, Wis.—Motion pictures of the activities, plants and laboratories of Allied Mills, Inc., were shown at the annual dealers meeting of the organization at the Conway Hotel. Dr. Cliff Carpenter, Fort Wayne, Ind., pathologist for the company, addressed the meeting.—H. C. B.

Waterford, Wis.—Henry Davis, well known local feed merchant, has leased the Old Rochester Mill, opening it for business Feb. 24.

Superior, Wis.—The city will not lose its grain and warehouse commission as feared because of a bill in the Wisconsin legislature to consolidate the local commission with the state department of agriculture as an economic measure. The co-authors of the bill have agreed to remove this provision.—F. G. C.

Campbellsport, Wis.—Bauer Bros.' elevator, operated by Joe and Floyd Bauer, has just finished installation of a new Strong-Scott 24-in. Attrition Mill. This is the second major improvement in the plant and its equipment within a year. Last summer the brothers installed a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with concrete deck.

Watertown, Wis.—The Dodge County Hatchery has opened here in quarters formerly occupied by Dave's Hatchery & Poultry Farm. The firm, under the management of William Dittman, handles seeds and feeds as well as chicks.—H. C. B.

Lomira, Wis.—August Leudtke, manager of the Lomira Co-operative Co., expects to move his office this spring to new and larger quarters in a two-story building on the company's property that is now used largely for farm supplies and merchandise. At the same time, he plans installation will be made of a two-way loud speaker system that will enable him to talk to employees anywhere in the plant, or to customers who drive on the scale deck.

Sun Prairie, Wis.—The grinding and mixing plant of the Sun Prairie Elevator Co., operated by C. P. Zimbrach, has been improved with installation of an International PD40 Diesel Engine, connected by V-belts with the Kelly-Duplex Hammer Mill. The diesel replaces a 35-h.p. electric motor, eliminates a high demand charge on the largest unit of power in the plant. Motor operation of the Kelly-Duplex Feed Mixer, the corn sheller, and the elevator leg, is continued, each of these machines or conveyors using a 5 h.p. unit.

Manitowoc, Wis.—Representatives of the Norris Grain Co., new owners of Elevators A and B here, and the Northwestern Railroad conferred with city officials Mar. 6 in a move to co-operate in a dredging program above Tenth St. bridge a distance of more than a mile. Congress has made \$115,000 available for the work. The grain company desires to dredge in front of its elevators when the government is dredging the regular channel, and asks the railroad company to dredge in front of its property west of Elevator B, used as mooring space by lake boats. M. C. Herman is manager of the elevators.

WYOMING

Basin, Wyo.—Walrath & Jones of Bridger, Mont., have purchased the Farr & Co. elevator. Ralph Johnson will have charge of the business for the new company. Walrath & Jones have elevators, also, at Bridger and Powell.

Figures compiled tentatively by the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n show that there is well over one billion bushels of elevator grain storage space in the United States, including terminal, mill, malting, and country elevators.

Corn loans in Iowa cover more than 100,000 cribs. With the 17 million bus. of 1937 corn resealed added, the state's total now stands at between 117 and 120 million bus. of corn under seal. In 1933-34 a total of 129 million bus. was placed under seal.

Chicago, Ill.—A \$3,000,000 modernization program for its tractor works in Chicago is included in the International Harvester Co.'s current schedule of plant rehabilitation and rearrangement. The local plant modernization program, begun in 1938, will extend through this year and probably will not be completed until some time in 1940. Including outlay for plant modernization programs already announced at Rock Island, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., and \$1,000,000 for new construction in the recently announced motor truck engine plant in Indianapolis, the Harvester Company's present plant modernization and new construction schedule involves the expenditure of about \$12,000,000.

Field Seeds

Nevada, Ia.—Harlan Hopper has opened a seed and feed store.

Albia, Ia.—John H. Goode has opened a seed and feed store here.—A.G.T.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fees for testing seed grain are set up in Senate Bill 939.

Nashville, Tenn.—The new state seed law of Tennessee will go into effect July 1.

Jackson, Ky.—Ben Strong is manager of a store opened here to sell tested farm seeds.

Tappahannock, Va.—A seed and feed store has been opened here by the Carter-Venable Co., of Richmond.

Independence, Ia.—A branch seed store has been opened here by the Earl E. May Seed Co., of Shenandoah.

Elma, Wash.—Minard & Co. have opened a seed, feed and fertilizer department in charge of Glen Morrison.

Manitowoc, Wis.—M. G. Madson, a seed grower in 1880 and later in the seed business, died Mar. 6, aged 89 years.

Edmore, Mich.—A seed cleaner and two 3 hp. motors have recently been installed in the Edmore Grain & Lumber Co. plant.

Spokane, Wash.—Fire in the plant of the Spokane Seed Co., Mar. 7, damaged building and supplies to the extent of \$10,000.—F.H.K.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Cornhusker Hotel the evening of Mar. 21.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill has been introduced by J. L. Wellinghoff of Belleville authorizing cities to destroy weeds and charge the expense to the landowner.

Marengo, Ia.—Construction of a seed processing plant costing \$35,000 will be begun about Apr. 1 by the Pioneer Hi-bred Corn Co., of Des Moines on a 3½-acre site just purchased.

Dassel, Minn.—The Meeker County Seed Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibber-son Co., to cover roof and walls of their buildings with galvanized iron, and the whole building will be grounded.

Topeka, Kan.—The bill for the licensing of seedsmen, S.B. 321, is on the Senate calendar under general orders. The hybrid seed corn bill, H.B. 284, has passed the House and is on Senate calendar under general orders.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Trustees Clarence Williams and Henry K. Beebe are reorganizing the Good Seed Co. under the bankruptcy laws. The trustees have filed a balance sheet dated Dec. 16, showing assets of \$120,719.93 and total liabilities of \$119,929.14.

Moscow, Ida.—The state has appropriated \$200,000 for noxious weed control. Weed control has been confined mainly to chemical eradication of heavy infestations. Some 6,500 acres have thus far been treated in the 10 northern counties.—F.K.H.

Formerly a tenant could save some of his last year's corn for seed; but now that it is to the interest of the landlords that fresh hybrid seed corn be bought each year many of them are standing one-half the cost of seed.

Dickinson, N. D.—I have founded the Slope Seed Ass'n for the purpose of buying in straight car lots and distributing field seeds to about 50 retail members in a given territory at a minimum of cost. Our members will be able to obtain high quality seeds and a fair margin of profit.—P. M. Haag.

Monticello, Ind.—Dealers handling hybrid seed corn for Edward J. Funk & Sons met in the Methodist Church to view a motion picture on "How Hoosier-Crost Hybrids are Produced from Nursery to You." Refreshments were served by the church ladies.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City market received 12,600 bus. of kafir and milo during February, compared with 58,800 bus. in February, 1938. Shipments were 63,600 bus. compared with 66,000. Cane seed receipts were 5,600 bus., compared with 8,400; shipments, 1,800, compared with 1,200.—Kansas City Board of Trade.

Columbia, S. C.—A sub-group from the house of representatives com'ite on agriculture, are to work on a proposed new seed law for the state. This action came out of a hearing on a new seed bill before the agriculture com'ite. The new bill is expected to be similar to that now pending in congress for the control of agricultural and garden seed.

Sioux City, Ia.—The city council ruled recently that transient merchants' license fees of \$100 must be paid by the Earl E. May Seed Co. and the Henry Field Co. If they remain in business continuously for a year from Mar. 2, 1939, the fee will be refunded; but if in business Jan. 1, 1940, they will be placed on the tax rolls as are all other merchants.

Little Rock, Ark.—Inspectors this week withdrew from sale or caused to be removed from the state 49 bags of untested seed found at Bradford, Little Rock, and Quitman. The Board this week suspended shipping permits of three additional seedsmen in Kansas, and Tennessee, because of misbranded shipments, bringing to seven the total since Jan. 1.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector, Arkansas State Plant Board.

Winchester, Ind.—We are finding it difficult to secure seed oats. We are located so near the Southern edge of the oat belt our farmers are reluctant to buy seed oats at the price and take the gamble of getting their money back. We have tested samples from numerous cars of No. 1 white oats, that from all appearances should germinate 100 per cent, but they run as low as 25 per cent and 30 per cent. Just doesn't seem to be any spark of life in them.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

Birdsfoot trefoil is a new forage crop in New York State, tho formerly growing wild in several counties around Albany. Its possibilities are now beginning to be realized thruout the state. As a perennial, it is hoped to make this a hardy legume, much needed in the state. As a dual purpose crop, it furnished last summer three times as much pasture during a dry period as wild white clover. It can also be used as a hay crop which some claim to be equal in feeding value to alfalfa. "It is possible," says Dr. Gradfield of Cornell, "that separate strains may be developed especially adapted to the production of hay or pasture."

Lafayette, Ind.—As a part of the regular Summer Session, the "Official Methods of Seed Testing Course," which was offered for the first time in 1935 and each summer since, will again be offered at Purdue University from July 3 to July 22. Because of limited facilities, only 12 students may be enrolled for the three-week intensive course.

Schaller, Ia.—John Grohe, well known seedsmen, is breeding three strains of corn, No. 26 for feeding young stock, No. 52 for the production of fat, and No. 32 for milling purposes. "I feel that the time for specialization in corn is here, and that we should have a special corn for every purpose rather than a corn that is just reckoned by bushels per acre," he says. Since Jan. 1 his Nu-Bred corn has won 32 first prizes at corn shows.

Ames, Ia.—Scab infection in barley and spring wheat seed supplies has been observed on a high percentage this spring at the Iowa State College Seed Laboratory. Root rot is also bad on wheat, barley and oats. R. H. Porter, head of the laboratory, states that treating the seed with New Improved Ceresan, ½ ounce per bushel, controls seedling blight which results from seed infection. Infection from the soil can be controlled only by crop rotation. Barley and wheat may safely follow sugar beets, potatoes and soybeans but should not be grown after corn unless the cornstalks are well covered by plowing.

Elevator Manager Improves Crops of His Community

The wonderful success achieved by W. J. Green should be an inspiration to other elevator managers having an ambition to improve the crops grown in territory tributary to their stations.

Before he arrived on the scene only 5 per cent of the barley in that territory was fit for use as seed; now 98 per cent is highly valued for seed; and the farmers are receiving 10 cents per bushel above the market price. He has increased the yield of barley 15 bus. and of flaxseed 5 bus. per acre.

Well deserved is the Premier Seed Grower medal awarded him by the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the first time an elevator operator has been so recognized by the Ass'n. Leaving his native England in a spirit of



W. J. Green, Lakefield, Minn., Awarded Premier Seed Grower Medal.

Directory

Grass & Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO

The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

adventure at the age of 21, Walter came to Windom, Minn., in May, 1895, and worked for two years as a hired man until he purchased a farm in Delton Township, Cottonwood County. He sold the farm in 1908 on account of the health of his wife, and removed to Primghar, Ia., to manage a grain elevator. He now owns a 320-acre farm in Canada.

In 1931 he went to Lakefield, Minn., in Jackson County, as manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n of Lakefield. He found after the 18th amendment was annulled and malting barley was in demand that the local crop was very much of a mixture of Trebi, Glabron and Two Row, unsuited to the malting trade; and with the assistance of the county agent, the Crop Improvement Ass'n, University Farm and the Milwaukee Railroad agricultural department held a meeting at Lakefield to which farmers were invited to bring in samples to be analyzed. Only 5 per cent of the samples were fit for seed.

Immediately he got pure seed from one of the University farms and distributed from year to year among the farmers. The seed is sold to the farmers at the regular market price with the understanding that all the crop is to be delivered back to the elevator company, on an agreement to pay 10c per bushel above the market price, on all field inspected and registered by the N-W Crop Imp. Ass'n, the elevator company paying all the expenses.

On purchasing registered seed of the various best sources Mr. Green saw to it that the seed was properly registered in his name. He would go along with the inspector and visit these fields at the time field inspections were made. During the past two seasons he rented a plot of ground for the production of hybrid corn, Minhybrid 301, and personally did much of the detasseling. The field the past year was nearly 9 acres. He sells much hybrid corn of various lines at the elevator.

He has been a very ardent co-operator with the county agent, the high school teachers and 4-H Club, and has assisted a young fellow in

getting started in the production of pure seed of corn and other crops.

A Chickweed Remedy

Chickweed seeds being continuously produced are always present in the soil. Altho very tiny, the seeds retain their ability to germinate for many years. One experimental station has found that these seeds sprouted after having been buried ten years. Another state extension circular reports that the seed of chickweed has been known to remain alive buried in the soil for thirty years before germinating. With these facts in mind it is easy to understand that most soils are contaminated with seed accumulated from the previous crops of this pest.

Ammonium sulphate when dusted on the moist foliage burns this weed and at the same time serves as a source of nitrogen for the surrounding grass. For best results use ammonium sulphate or commercial fertilizer in the early morning when the dew causes it to cling to the foliage and the sun following completes the injury. If applied too heavily the grass blades

might be burned considerably. This damage will only be temporary, however. Rake out the dead chickweed and reseed the thin spots. Given time, the grass will usually fill in but the coverage is quicker if the spot is reseeded.

Another chemical control for chickweed is to spray it with a dilute solution of iron sulphate. The best time to carry out such a treatment is in late October when the common variety is just a seedling and especially susceptible to this chemical. Dissolve 1½ pounds of iron sulphate in one gallon of water. Apply only sufficient solution by means of a sprinkling can or spray pump to wet the foliage.—O. M. Scott & Sons Co.

Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during February and during the 8 months ending Feb. 28 compared with the like periods a year earlier as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry have been as follows, in pounds:

	February 1939	February 1938	July 1 to Feb. 28 1938-39	1937-38
Alfalfa	440,300	994,800	2,081,400	3,590,700
Bluegrass, Can.	2,800	44,300	9,600	146,300
Brome, smooth	312,100	176,500	1,747,000	598,600
Clover, alsike	200	218,700	7,100	751,300
Clover, crimson	28,600	54,100	4,590,600	1,898,100
Clover, red	124,500	1,560,500	309,700	4,990,400
Clover, white	154,600	265,500	1,955,100	1,931,700
Fescue, meadow	.....	.....	43,800	2,200
Grass, orchard	9,900	1,300	1,726,400	91,200
Mixtures, grass	.....	5,200	.....	5,200
Rape, winter	521,000	333,800	5,646,700	3,645,100
Ryegrass, Ital.	1,300	279,300	19,100	1,152,100
Ryegrass, perennial	119,700	201,500	417,800	1,105,100
Timothy	200	.....	500	1,300
Vetch, common	.....	.....	881,700	2,369,700
Vetch, hairy	78,500	42,400	4,698,900	4,593,800
Vetch, Hung.	.....	.....	.....	284,200
Bluegrass, r'gh	90,400	89,600	596,600	629,200
Bluegrass, wood	.....	700	3,900	3,500
Clover, subter'n	200	.....	1,400	500
Clover, suckling	2,200	.....	51,900	25,800
Dogtail, crested	1,100	4,800	1,400	24,500
Fescue, Chew.	17,600	256,200	563,500	1,010,900
Fescue, other	91,300	6,500	250,300	100,200
Grass, Bahia	.....	.....	15,600	.....
Grass, carpet	.....	.....	12,400	200
Grass, Dallis	5,600	7,700	133,600	76,700
Grass, Guinea	.....	.....	24,300	1,100
Grass, molasses	.....	.....	2,200	13,200
Grass, rescue	.....	.....	47,900	1,100
Grass, Rhodes	.....	1,000	62,400	23,700
Grass, velvet	300	.....	24,300	3,600
Lupine	6,400	.....	6,400	.....
Medick, black	6,600	2,000	59,100	40,100
Mixtures, grass	.....	.....	.....	4,200
Sweetclover	900,000	556,700	8,262,500	7,995,200
Trefoil, b'dsfoot	1,500	.....	1,600	.....
Wheatgrass, crested	59,700	4,100	315,600	67,100
Wheatgrass, slender	11,500	7,000	76,700	17,000

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MICHAEL-LEONARD SEED CO.

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St. Louis, Missouri



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No. US35

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Ohio Red, Mammoth, Alsike & Sweet Clovers.
Affidavit, Grimm & Common Clovers. All
Leading Varieties of Soybeans.

STOLLERS SEED HOUSE
PAULDING, OHIO



Premier Seed Grower Medal Awarded W. J. Green.

The Pending Federal Seed Act

H. R. 3366, by Rep. Coffee of Nebraska, and H. R. 3839, the Federal Noxious Weed Control Act, by Rep. Hook of Michigan, are very similar.

The Federal Seed Act, on which hearings will soon be held by the House Com'te on Agriculture, lists by name the kinds of seed classed as "agricultural."

The bill defines "vegetable" seeds, "weed" seeds, "noxious weed" seeds, "origin," "kind," "variety," "type," "germination," "hard" seeds, "live" seed, "inert matter," "pure live" seed, "labeling," "advertisement," "screenings," "in bulk."

It is provided:

Sec. 201. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce—

(g) Screenings of any seed subject to this Act, unless—

(1) they are free from noxious-weed seeds; and

(2) it is stated on the label, if in containers, or in the invoice, if in bulk, that they are not intended for seeding purposes.

(a) Any agricultural seeds or any mixture of agricultural seeds for seeding purposes, unless each container bears a label giving the following information in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed under section 402 of this Act:

(1) The name of (A) kind, or (B) kind and variety, or (C) kind and type, for each agricultural seed component present in excess of 5 per centum of the whole and the percentage by weight of each: Provided, That such components are expressed in accordance with the category designated under (A), (B), or (C);

(2) Lot number or other identification;

(3) Origin, stated in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section, of each agricultural seed present which has been designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as one on which a knowledge of the origin is important from the standpoint of crop production, if the origin is known, and if each such seed is present in excess of 5 per centum. If the origin of such agricultural seed or seeds is unknown, that fact shall be stated;

(4) Percentage by weight of weed seeds, including noxious-weed seeds;

(5) Kinds of noxious-weed seeds and the rate of occurrence of each, which rate shall be expressed in accordance with and shall not exceed the rate allowed for shipment, movement, or sale of such noxious-weed seeds by the law and regulations of the State into which the seed is offered for transportation or transported;

(6) Percentage by weight of agricultural seeds other than those included under paragraph (a) (1) of this section.

(7) Percentage by weight of inert matter;

(8) For each agricultural seed, in excess of 5 per centum of the whole, stated in accordance with paragraph (a) (1) of this section, (A) percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed, (B) percentage of hard seed, if present, (C) percentage of live seed, if hard seed is present, and (D) the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages which test shall have been completed not more than five months, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, prior to transportation or delivery for transportation in interstate commerce: Provided, however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may by rules and regulations designate a shorter period for kinds of agricultural seed which he finds under ordinary conditions of handling will not maintain, during the aforesaid five-month period, a germination within the established limits of tolerance;

(9) Name and address of (A) the person who transports, or delivers for transportation, said seed in interstate commerce, or (B) the person to whom the seed is sold or shipped for resale, together with a code designation approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under rules and regulations prescribed under section 402 of this Act, indicating the person who transports or delivers for transportation said seed in interstate commerce;

(23) The term "screenings" shall include chaff, sterile florets, immature seed, weed seed, inert matter, and any other materials removed in any way from any seeds in any kind of cleaning or processing and which contains less than 25 per centum of live agricultural or vegetable seeds.

(16) The term "live seed" means the percentage of germination plus the percentage of hard seed.

It will be noted that Sec. 201 makes it unlawful to ship screenings unless they are free from noxious weed seeds. As all screenings

of commerce contain noxious weed seeds this means that the interstate shipment of screenings will be impossible, thus depriving feeders of a large tonnage of feed now fed to all farm animals. The volume of screenings handled is very large, considering that one large northwestern market ships more than 1,000 carloads of screenings annually.

If these screenings must be burned at the elevator the price paid the farmer for his wheat will be adversely affected, since most buyers have been in the habit of paying well for wheat containing a liberal amount of screenings, because the terminal buyer gets the "dockage" as a bonus.

Thousands of tons of screenings made in the Northwest are shipped to the Minneapolis and Duluth markets. These screenings consist largely of wild seed, such as buckwheat and oats, thin barley and cracked grain, which are natural by-products of harvesting in the Northwest. Some of this material is used in the manufacture of various varieties of feed and much of it is shipped eastward for the same purpose.

It is estimated that about 90 per cent of Northwest screenings go into manufactured feeds, with only 10 per cent going direct to sheep and poultry feeders. This portion, which consists largely of the grains previously listed, is practically free from noxious weed seeds and constitutes a very important and cheap feed supply for these feeders.

The restrictions proposed would demoralize the present extensive trade in cheap feeds and would rob both farmers and country and terminal elevators of an important source of income. Most of the Northwest's screenings average high in food value and some types command even better prices than those paid for some grains. There are several concerns that deal exclusively in screenings and practically all commission merchants receive this material on consignment. Some country shippers have stated that their sales of screenings have helped materially in paying for their country elevator operations.

Section 301-A of this bill prohibits the importation of Canadian screenings into the United States. This material usually is shipped via the Great Lakes to mid-eastern and eastern ports where it is ground and used as a base for different manufactured feeds. The Canadian screenings are said to be highly desirable in that they are usually uniform in quality and rich in protein and fats, enabling feed manufacturers to use them in commercial feeds which can be sold at reasonable prices.

Practically all screenings that are sold are ground and the noxious weed seeds destroyed in the grinding process. Handlers of screenings maintain, therefore, that there is no danger that viable weed seeds will find their way into the soil from this source. On the other hand, many country elevators are not equipped to destroy these seeds through grinding and thus not in position to dispose of this material locally excepting in its original form. This is advanced as a good and sufficient reason for permitting the continued shipment of screenings to points where the material is ground and manufactured into feed, insuring that any seeds it may contain will be destroyed.

Regent Wheat for Canada

Over 14,000 bus. of a new variety of wheat will be distributed this spring by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as better than Thatcher wheat in yield, and resistant to both leaf and stem rust.

The new wheat has a strong stem and a well formed bald head. Milling and baking tests have proved it satisfactory. It will probably be named "Regent."

Ceres and Thatcher Wheats

By WM. J. LEARY, agronomist N. D. State College, before Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

You know Ceres wheat advantages of high yielding capacity, good length of straw, heat and drouth resistance and acceptable milling and baking qualities; and we know too also its biggest limitation, susceptibility to black stem rust. Released in 1926 as moderately resistant to black stem rust but less susceptible than Marquis, it rapidly replaced other varieties but in 1935, the first major stem rust epidemic since the variety was released Ceres received the acid test.

At this time came a fortunate coincidence, namely the distribution of the Thatcher variety. A product of the Minnesota Experiment Station, Thatcher was first commercially distributed in 1934 and with the heavy stem rust losses in 1935 on more susceptible varieties such as Ceres, this variety received much attention. The drouth of 1936 showed up the tendency of Thatcher to be less resistant to heat and drouth, but the stem rust years again 1937 and 1938 brought Thatcher well to the front because of its high resistance to black stem rust.

At present we can readily see the prime advantage of Thatcher, its stem rust resistance. It has slender but stiff straw and is about two days earlier in maturity than Ceres. In 1937, but particularly in 1938, orange leaf rust, a disease entirely distinct and not related in any way to black stem rust, was prevalent. Thatcher is susceptible to this disease and many of the leaves dried up and dropped off the plants prior to harvest. Many have confounded this disease with black stem rust which may account for the interest in other varieties and desire to make a change before Thatcher "rusts out." However, since the two diseases are not at all related, there is at present no justification for changing from Thatcher provided it has proven satisfactory in the community.

However, Thatcher is not any "perfect" variety either. It must be planted on fertile soil having a good moisture reserve and this usually means clean fallow, corn or potato ground. Thatcher is short in straw and consequently must go on better land. The test weight tends to be low and it bleaches quite readily. However, its milling and baking qualities have been tested very thoroly and have been found to be very satisfactory.

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Production of Hybrid Seed Corn

By A. D. JACKSON, of Texas Agricultural Exp. Sta.

In a strict sense all corn is hybrid corn for there are no pure varieties of corn. The corn plant is naturally wind-pollinated and the plants in a corn field are constantly hybridizing with each other. At the present time, however, the term, hybrid corn, is usually applied to a first generation hybrid of inbred strains, sometimes two, but in the case of field corn, usually four.

These inbred strains, which are essential to the production of commercial hybrid seed are isolated from ordinary open-pollinated varieties by a process of in-breeding. This is accomplished by bagging tassels and ear shoots of selected plants, and at the proper time, pollinating the silks with pollen from the same plants. Self-pollination in plants is a form of inbreeding three times as concentrated as brother and sister mating in livestock, and in the case of corn it leads to amazing consequences.

In the first generation after selfing, many abnormalities, including dwarfs, striped plants, albinos, defective seeds, and others appear in the cultures. These are not caused by inbreeding; they have always been present in all corn varieties. Inbreeding, by concentrating the heredity, brings them to light and permits the breeder to eliminate them. At the same time inbreeding causes a drastic reduction in vigor and productiveness during the first five to six generations. When the inbred lines have finally reached stability, they are only about half as tall as normal corn and usually yield less than half as much. An inbred strain which yields two-fifths as much as normal corn is considered excellent.

These unproductive, unpromising, inbred strains possess one characteristic never before seen in corn; complete uniformity. Every plant of a strain is like every other plant; the ears from different plants are as alike as identical twins. Because of their low yields these strains are of no value in themselves, but when two such strains are crossed there is an immediate return to the vigor of the original variety, accompanied by a uniformity of the parental inbreds, and frequently accompanied by a yield much higher than that of the original variety. The uniformity and high yield are, however, confined to the first generation. Later genera-

tions are much reduced in yield often being less productive than ordinary varieties.

Such a combination of two inbred strains, known as a single cross, is very expensive to produce, because the hybrid seed which is to be planted is borne on low-yielding inbred strains. Consequently, commercial production of hybrid seed usually carries the process one step further. Two inbred strains, A and B, are crossed to produce the single cross AB. Two more, C and D, are crossed to produce the single cross CD. The following year AB is crossed by CD to produce a double cross ABCD, a combination of four distinct inbred strains. Crossing is accomplished by planting two stocks in alternating plats in the same field, one as a male or pollinator, the other as a female or seed-producer. Before any pollen is shed on the female plants all tassels are removed so that all of the seeds produced on these plants have originated from pollination with the other. This involves a great deal of hand labor.

Not all hybrid combinations are more productive than the original variety and some, in fact, are less productive. There is no way of predicting in advance which combinations will be successful. Consequently it is necessary to test hundreds of inbred strains in hundreds of combinations before the best ones can be identified. It is readily seen, therefore, why seed of hybrid corn is expensive. Four to six years are required to isolate the inbred strains. Another four to six years are required to identify the best combinations. This must be followed by three separate hybridizations to produce the double cross seed which is sold to the farmer.

Not only is the hybrid seed expensive, but the farmer who grows hybrid corn must buy new seed each year. The high yielding ability occurs only the first year after crossing. Like the mule, hybrid corn is not satisfactory for propagation.

In the Corn Belt the best hybrid seed has been giving increases in yield of ten to fifteen bushels per acre. Consequently, Corn Belt farmers have been willing to pay \$6 to \$15 per bushel each year for a new supply of hybrid seed, for even at these prices, hybrid seed is profitable. Furthermore, hybrid corn, because of its uniformity and ability to stand erect in the field is much more suitable to machine harvesting than ordinary corn. The acreage devoted to hybrid corn in the Corn Belt has been increasing by leaps and bounds and until this year the demand for seed has been greater than the supply. Now, however, the supply is more than adequate and Corn Belt seedsmen are looking for new markets in the South.

The Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Mississippi Stations have all made rather extensive tests of Corn Belt hybrid corns. In no case have the yields been sufficiently high to justify the widespread planting of Corn Belt hybrids in the South. In Texas the most productive hybrids have been about equal in yield to the best native Texas varieties. All have been characterized by loose, open shucks, excessive ear-worm, and weevil damage and poorly-filled, poorly-colored

seed. This is not surprising, for Texas farmers know, from long experience, that Northern varieties are not adapted to Texas, and the Corn Belt hybrids, tho more productive than ordinary Corn Belt varieties, have the same general characteristics. Hybrid corn for the South must be developed by utilizing inbred strains isolated from adapted Southern varieties.

An extensive inbreeding program, with the most productive Texas varieties, was initiated in 1927 under the direction of Dr. P. C. Mangelsdorf of the Texas Experiment Station, and satisfactory hybrid combinations have now been found.

The identification of the best hybrid combinations is more difficult in Texas than in the Corn Belt for Texas weather is more variable from season to season. Several hybrids which have given large increases in yield in one season have yielded much lower than ordinary varieties in other seasons. It has been necessary to continue testing until combinations have been found which give an increase under any conditions ordinarily encountered. The best hybrids now available are producing yields 35 to 40 per cent higher than those of ordinary varieties and have given increases in yields in all tests in four different parts of the State over a period covering eight and nine crop years. Seed of the better inbred strains is being increased so that commercial production of hybrid seed can begin in Texas in 1940.

Seed Cleaning in Indiana

By C. E. SKIVER of Purdue University

More than 402,000 bus. of small grains and legume seeds got a "good cleaning" last year by the 35 portable seed cleaning and treating machines that operated in Indiana. In addition 156,697 bus. were treated for various diseases by these machines.

The 402,672 bus. cleaned in 1938, compared with 305,887 bus. cleaned a year earlier, included 367,210 bus. of wheat, 22,809 bus. of oats, 7,999 bus. of soybeans, and 4,654 bus. of clover and miscellaneous seeds.

The disease seed treatment included 136,672 bus. of wheat and 20,025 bus. of oats, making a total of 156,697 bus, nearly twice the amount treated in 1937.

The 35 machines operated in the Hoosier state last year were owned by private individuals, co-operative groups of farmers, county farm bureaus, and associations of elevators. The usual cleaning charge for wheat was four to five cents a bushel, while the combined cleaning and treating charge for wheat and oats was six to seven cents a bushel.

Stinking smut of wheat and loose smut of wheat and oats were the diseases for which the seed was treated with a mercuric dust, a new Improved Ceresan. In 13 southern Indiana counties in the lower Wabash River valley, 882,189 bus. of wheat have been cleaned by portable machines since 1932, when the portable machine service was first started.

Will Plant Pure Varieties

By TRAVELER

Business interests, including the Graham Grain Co., are behind the county agent in Vigo County, Ind., where a com'te of 20 leading farmers, two from each township, was organized at a dinner meeting Mar. 2. Purpose of the com'te is to promote the use of dependable, pure variety seed grains and soybeans.

Vigo County is one of the seven counties out of the 92 counties in Indiana that have organized farmer com'tes for this purpose. The work of the com'te will be supervised by the county agent. It will arrange for test plots on acceptable varieties of grains and soybeans at various points about the county, to determine the best varieties for the soil and climatic conditions encountered.

Like other south central Indiana counties, Vigo County suffers from a cross between hard and soft wheat that can be graded only as mixed wheat, and takes a discount under prices bid for pure hard or pure soft wheat. The soil and climate is adapted to soft wheat, and the com'te will undertake to educate the farmers of the county on the advantage of growing only pure soft wheat, from carefully cleaned seed, treated for smut, and free from garlic.

Grain dealers, anticipating trouble in the future from mixed soybeans, hope the com'te can ward off this expected problem, especially since processors have discovered that the Dunfield variety normally carries about 1/2% more oil than other varieties of yellow soybeans.

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Feedstuffs

Newman, Cal.—Floden Bros. of Modesto have opened a feed store in the newly completed largest turkey hatchery in California.

Olympia, Wash.—The bill outlawing floating fish reduction plants has been passed by the legislature. House Bill 351 revising the feed and fertilizer law was passed, effective in May.

An interesting graph on the consumption of edible fats and oils during the past 14 years has been prepared by the National Soybean Processors Ass'n, Edward J. Dies, president.

Production of alfalfa meal dropped to about 17,000 tons in February, the smallest monthly output this season. The February grind brought the season's total to 229,000 tons compared with 261,000 tons for the corresponding months last season.—U. S. D. A.

Production of brewers dried grains in February was slightly above the January output and totaled 7,200 tons, bringing the season's total to 63,200 tons. February production in 1938 was 8,200 tons and the total for the 8 months, July thru February, 68,900 tons.—U. S. D. A.

College Station, Tex.—Computed from the sale of feed inspection tags, there were 1,443,552 tons of feed sold in the state during the year ended Aug. 31, 1937, as against 1,210,790 tons the previous year, and an average of 1,047,542 tons for the past 20 years. During the year dealers were advised to remove from sale 572 shipments of feed, manufactured by 331 different firms, totaling 1,469 tons. These shipments were removed from sale because they did not meet the requirements of the law.

Cobalt in exceedingly minute quantities is active in animal metabolism and in comparatively large doses induces polycythemia. It was concluded from the study that iron, copper and manganese are the only minerals which must be added to milk under the conditions of the experiment for the normal growth and well being of the rat, and that small amounts of cobalt, which contaminate almost all iron salts, play no significant part in the treatment of milk anemia in the animal.—Department of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin.

Lansing, Mich.—Under the new regulation by the Michigan Department of Agriculture a declaration of percentages must be made when they are shown in license covering concentrate. According to Chief Chemist W. C. Geagley, when a manufacturer uses a concentrated or trade named article as an ingredient of a feed, he must declare the percentage used, even tho 5 per cent or more, give the name exactly as it is licensed, and show, parenthetically following the name, the ingredients of the concentrate exactly as they are declared in license covering such concentrate, including percentages shown in such license.

Kansas City, Mo.—Besides the valuable papers to be presented at the annual meeting of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at the Hotel President May 22 to 26, the entertainment will include on May 22 a picnic at the Hillcrest Country Club; concurrently there will be a golf tournament and a shooting match. On Wednesday evening, May 24, the banquet will be held in the grand ballroom of the hotel. Thursday, the 25th, there will be a number of inspection tours arranged for those wishing to see various types of plants, pertaining to their work, in operation. Separate entertainment has been planned for the ladies.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts of mill-feeds during February, 1938, were 2,356 tons, during February this year, none recorded. Shipments during February, 1938, were 23,065 tons, compared with 26,000 tons during the same month this year.

Although the flavor is strange artificial milk made from soybeans may be used for cooking purposes and has been used by persons allergic to cow's milk. Altho the food uses of soybeans may be extensive according to present knowledge of its nutritive value soybean protein can be advocated only as a supplement to animal proteins.—Sybil Woodruff, University of Illinois.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Kansas City market received 3,750 tons of bran and shorts during February, compared with 4,150 tons during February, 1938. Shipments were 21,500 tons, compared with 24,375. Hay receipts were 1,656 tons, compared with 2,544; shipments, 324, compared with 588.—Kansas City Board of Trade.

State Feed Legislation

House Bill 512 in the Oregon Legislature regulates the manufacture and sale of dog food.

House Bill 741 in the Georgia Legislature prohibits the use of metal clips, seals, wires or tags on containers of feed for live stock. S. B. 195 requires cotton to be used in bagging feeds.

Idaho House Bill 425 calls for a registration fee of \$5 for each brand of commercial feeding stuffs.

Delaware House Bill 185 amends the law relating to commercial feeding stuffs.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during January, 1939, and for 6 months ending Dec. 31, 1938, compared with the same periods a year ago, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	January 1939	January 1938	6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1938	6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1937
Hay*	4,460	3,359	7,758	11,920
Coconut c/m	12,009,519	6,211,937	47,876,893	63,722,339
Soybean c/m	2,301,797	2,196,802	7,983,421	30,423,611
Cottons'd c/m	2,206,400	860,000	4,047,600	7,337,749
Linseed c/m	1,306,000	300,000	9,956,200	5,270,000
All other c/m	1,090,988	2,066,418	10,400,029	16,064,539
Wheat fds.*	21,299	2,378	51,828	62,637
Beet pulp	1,160	2,287	5,776	4,157
Tankage	3,872	1,102	14,845	23,796
Fish scrap	5,342	4,171	14,152	29,444
	EXPORTS			
	January 1939	January 1938	6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1938	6 mos. ending Dec. 31 1937
Hay	230	24,518	1,471	39,328
Cottons'd cake	....	6,261	4,981	31,295
Linseed cake	21,668	19,496	104,219	140,604
Other oil cake	720	25	8,494	1,564
Cottons'd meal	364	5,175	10,909	15,522
Lins'd meal	981	781	3,528	11,270
Soybean c/m	3,275	....	....	....
Other oil cake meal	647	6,206	33,871	19,158
Fish meal	12	265	985	921
M'd. dairy fds. & poultry fds.	806	472	5,854	2,560
Oyster shells	6,024	4,190	23,234	28,094
Other prepared & mixed fds.	313	180	9,468	3,856
Other fd. bran	2,294	1,342	12,446	7,272
Kafir, milo (bus.)	9	113,854	375,996	2,785
*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds. c/m Cake-meal.				

Let's Use the Windows

The Farmers Elevator Co. at Waupun, Wis., observed that an oversized window in the front of its office, which borders the sidewalk, while not designed for a show window, would serve admirably for small items if they could be displayed attractively.

So a ledge was built behind the window, extending inward from the sill about 14 inches. This ledge, with the window sill, gave display space about 18 inches deep the full width of the window. On this ledge the company's management makes small displays of items like lawn fertilizer, grass and garden seeds, and packaged feeds. A guard around the edge of the ledge protects the displays from being disarranged by customers' clothing brushing against it.

Planned for early execution is removal of a wood canopy from the front of the office structure, and its replacement with an awning. This will let more light into the office, and on the display, where passersby can see it.

Loss of Vitamin A from Alfalfa Leaf Meal

Burt W. Heywang and Rudolph B. Morgan of the Bureau of Animal Industry report in Technical Bulletin 632 that dehydrated and sun-cured alfalfa leaf meals were stored in paper-lined burlap bags for use in five feeding experiments with growing chickens of the Rhode Island Red breed. The work was carried on at the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Glendale, Ariz., and was begun in 1934. The experiments were of 70 days' duration and were initiated when the meals were about 1, 4, 7, 14, and 24 months' old, respectively. Viability, growth, and efficiency of feed utilization were used as relative measures of the loss in vitamin A potencies of the meals.

Evidence was obtained that there was only a slight decrease in the vitamin A content of the meals after they had been stored 7 to 9½ months. However, the decrease in vitamin A content became more marked when the meals were 16½ months old and was very pronounced when they were 24 to 26½ months old.

The vitamin A content of alfalfa leaf meal dehydrated at 1,100° F. decreased at such a rate that, when it had been stored for 14 months, it contained no more vitamin A than did the specially sun-cured alfalfa leaf meal after it had been stored for 24 months.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for June futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Jan. 28.....	18.00	18.00	13.75	18.10
Feb. 4.....	17.50	17.50	13.30	17.30
Feb. 11.....	17.00	17.00	13.00	16.75
Feb. 18.....	17.50	17.50	13.00	17.50
Feb. 25.....	18.50	18.50	13.25	17.75
Mar. 4.....	18.50	19.50	13.50	18.10
Mar. 11.....	19.00	19.75	13.10	17.25
Mar. 18.....	19.50	20.00	13.85	17.75

	St. Louis*		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Jan. 28.....	17.00	19.00	82¼	25.70
Feb. 4.....	16.50	19.50	80¾	25.20
Feb. 11.....	15.85	18.75	80¼	24.00
Feb. 18.....	16.30	19.30	82¼	24.20
Feb. 25.....	16.40	19.75	83¼	23.00
Mar. 4.....	16.50	20.25	84¼	24.20
Mar. 11.....	16.30	19.25	89½	24.20
Mar. 18.....	16.90	19.75	90	24.20

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
Jan. 28.....	27.00	22.25	19.50	51	
Feb. 4.....	27.00	22.00	19.50	49½	
Feb. 11.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	48	
Feb. 18.....	27.00	21.50	19.50	49	
Feb. 25.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49¾	
Mar. 4.....	27.00	21.50	19.25	49½	
Mar. 11.....	28.60	21.50	19.70	48½	
Mar. 18.....	29.00	22.00	19.70	48	

*St. Louis bran, basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

Palatability of Soybean Meals For Dairy Cows

By C. F. MONROE and C. C. HAYDEN of Ohio Exp. Sta.

In purchasing soybean meal the buyer frequently has a choice of three or four different kinds. Before deciding on any particular kind, he will be interested in knowing the relative feeding values of these meals and whether all are equally well relished by animals. Feeders have learned that palatability is an important consideration and that there are differences in tastes between the various classes of livestock. There is, however, a tendency to apply results obtained with one class of livestock to another. Because it is often assumed that cows would prefer the same kind of soybean meal as some other classes of livestock and because there was no information available regarding the preferences of cows, it was decided to conduct a palatability trial with different meals using dairy cows as the experimental animals.

The different kinds of soybean meal result from different methods of removing the fat from the beans. In the work described all three kinds of meal found on the market, hydraulic, expeller, and extracted, were compared. In addition to the regular extracted meal a recently introduced form of this kind was used. This new form of extracted meal is heat-treated, and is somewhat similar in appearance and flavor to the expeller and hydraulic meals. It is believed that the different meals used in this work were fairly representative of those on the market.

This work was concerned with palatability only; there was no attempt to determine feeding values.

At the beginning of the experiment the straight supplements were placed in the buckets. This would appear to be the ideal method of determining the preferences for the different meals, but the physical condition of the meal may unduly affect the palatability in such cases. Probably the greatest objection to this method is that in practical feeding such a system is almost never used. This method was changed, therefore, and after the first trial the meals were mixed with the common feeds to form an 18 per cent total protein grain ration of which approximately one-fifth was one of the different kinds of meal. The formula was: ground corn, 350 pounds; oats, 350 pounds; wheat bran, 100 pounds; one of the soybean meals, 200 pounds; and salt, 10 pounds. The same formula was used throughout the work, and the resulting grain mixtures contained from 17.6 to 18 per cent of total protein, depending on the variety of meal used.

When the straight supplements were offered, 3 pounds were placed in each bucket. When the grain mixtures were used, the amount was generally 4 pounds, although at first it was 5 pounds.

The data divide into four divisions, which represent four different trials.

TRIAL 1.—All four cows ate more of the expeller meal than of either the hydraulic or the extracted meal. The days of preference also favored the expeller meal. The hydraulic meal was second in order, and the extracted meal last. Regardless of the marked preference for the expeller meal, the cows did not clean up entirely their daily allowance of this meal and ate some of the other meals. In fact, two of the four cows could have eaten all their grain from one bucket if they had been so inclined. The third cow could have done this except for 1 pound. The fourth cow overate her quota but nevertheless did considerable volunteer eating outside her first preference. All this indicates that there was not a strong dislike for the meals of second and third preference. The very fine texture of the extracted meal may have prevented the cows from taking more of it, for they had difficulty in eating this meal.

TRIAL 2.—The supplements were next offered in grain mixtures similar to those used in practical feeding.

The data for total consumption indicate that the palatabilities of these grain mixtures were about equal. The hydraulic led the expeller by a slight margin, and the extracted was not far behind. The data for days of preference are similar to those for the weights eaten. However, the cows were not all in agreement in their tastes. One cow preferred the expeller; two preferred the hydraulic; and one, the extracted; whereas the fifth cow ate practically equal amounts of hydraulic and expeller mixtures. In no case were the differences great; this indicates that there was no decided preference. It is interesting to note that cow 419, which hardly touched the extracted meal fed as a straight supplement, preferred the mixture containing this meal. Also, altho cow 457 ate the least of the hydraulic meal fed straight, she preferred the mixture in which it was contained.



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By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

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The four cows in trial 1 which had shown preference for the expeller meal switched to one of the other two meals when fed with mixtures. The conditions influencing the palatability of the straight supplements were evidently changed or nullified when these supplements were combined with other grains in a practical feed mixture.

TRIAL 3.—The same mixtures were used with four other cows, and the trial was continued for a longer time.

The total figures indicate a change in preference to the extracted meal; expeller meal is second; and hydraulic, last. The days of preference follow in the same order. Two of the cows preferred the extracted meal mixture; one the expeller; and the fourth cow ate practically the same amounts of both expeller and extracted mixtures. Cow 386, a rather "picky" eater, showed a marked preference for the extracted mixture which unduly influenced the total consumption. Both this cow and cow 373, which also showed a preference for the extracted meal, were on test almost 6 months. They were not showing a tendency to change their preference toward the end of this period.

TRIAL 4.—A new form of extracted meal which had been heat-processed was substituted for the hydraulic meal.

Three of the four cows used in trial 3 also took part in this trial. The total figures, both for amounts eaten and days of preference, are in the following order: extracted, expeller, and extracted-heated. Three of the four cows showed a preference for the extracted meal. Two of these were decided preferences. One cow preferred the expeller meal.

After the completion of free-choice feeding the grain mixture containing the extracted-heated meal was fed as the entire grain ration to the same group of cows, to see if the lack of preference shown for this mixture in the free-choice feeding would also be indicated when the animals had no other grain. They ate this mixture readily. The largest amount fed to any one cow was 12 pounds per day. The same test was conducted with these cows and the expeller meal mixture, with the same results. Altho the test was not conducted with a mixture containing hydraulic meal, this meal has been fed at the Station with entire satisfaction.

This work indicates that the palatability of practical grain mixtures is little, if any, affected by the kind of soybean meal employed. With one exception there were no outstanding likes or dislikes shown for any particular mixture. This exception was in trial 4, where there appeared to be a dislike for the mixture containing the extracted-heated meal. These results, however, should be interpreted on the basis of preferences. A lack of preference does not necessarily mean that a feed is distasteful but simply that others are preferred to it for eating first. In this work the time allowed the cows to eat was limited. When such feeds are fed alone they may be sufficiently palatable to be satisfactory. This proved to be true with the mixture containing the extracted-heated meal, which was last in the order of preference in free-choice eating.

A rather surprising result of this work was the high degree of palatability shown for the mixture containing the extracted meal. Even after long-continued feeding the cows continued to show a marked fondness for this mixture. This was surprising, as these results were different from those obtained when the straight supplements were tested. The raw bean flavor and odor of extracted meal could still be detected in the mixture containing the extracted meal, and one could without great difficulty detect the difference between this mixture and the others by the odor. It would seem, therefore, that the raw bean taste and odor are not objectionable to cows. Incidentally, the experience gained in testing the palatability of this meal as a straight supplement and in feed mixtures indicates the necessity of using the mixtures if the results are to apply to practical feeding.

Manganese and Excess of Vitamin B₁

In the proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, reported in *Science*, David Perla states:

"In an earlier publication we reported that the addition of supplements, to our standard adequate diet, of vitamin B₁ in amounts of 50 international units per rat per day resulted after one generation in interference with lactation, loss of the maternal instinct, cannibalism and progressive loss of fertility. Our standard diet contains rolled oats, meat scrap and bone meal, dried skimmed milk, fresh greens, fresh milk, salt, cod liver oil and brewer's yeast (in amounts equivalent to 2 or 3 international units per rat per day).

"With reduction in the excess amount of vitamin B₁ to 20 units or the elimination of the excess supplements of vitamin B₁ for short periods, normal lactation and normal interest in the young was restored. When the vitamin B₁ content was again increased the same toxic effects were observed. Further study completely confirmed our earlier findings. With supplements daily of 30 units of vitamin B₁, progressive decrease in fertility also occurred with a moderate incidence of loss of litters due to cannibalism. After five generations breeding markedly decreased.

"In view of the fact that Williams stated that as much as from 160 to 1,000 y of vitamin B₁ daily could be given without any toxic effects when rats were fed a Sherman breeding diet (one third whole milk and two thirds whole wheat), it seemed probable to us that interference with some other essential factor in the diet may have induced the manifestations observed in our experiments.

"It is known that deficiency of manganese in the diet presents similar toxic effects on the maternal instinct and reproduction. It was reasoned that perhaps manganese is essential as an oxidative catalyst in the utilization of vitamin B₁ in the tissues. If this is so the available manganese in the tissues may be exhausted by an excess of vitamin B₁, and analogous manifestations would occur as is observed with a deficiency of manganese.

"To test our hypothesis we added small amounts of manganese to the diet. Rats which had shown loss of maternal instinct and cannibalism now bred and raised normal litters. The studies were then extended. Rats were raised on the normal diet and given parenterally 200 units of vitamin B₁ daily. Others were given the same diet and vitamin B₁, but the diet was supplemented with 2 mg of manganese as MnCl₂ per day per rat. In those receiving the vitamin B₁ alone, cannibalism and interference with lactation occurred in a high percentage in the P and F₁ generation in successive litters (13 of 22 litters). In those receiving in addition supplements of manganese in the diet, none of these toxic symptoms were apparent and the normal maternal instinct and normal lactation were preserved (in a total of 25 litters). In our normal stock observed during the same period no loss of litters occurred.

"These results demonstrate that manganese is essential in the utilization of vitamin B₁ in the tissues and is intimately bound up with the role of vitamin B₁ in the physiology of the organisms. It also suggests that variations in certain constituents of the diet, such as manganese, may greatly affect the vitamin B₁ requirement. With the use of large amounts of vitamin B₁ in therapy, an adequate supply of manganese must be made available. As yet it is not known whether the protective effects observed with manganese are specific for manganese as such or would be obtained with other oxidative catalytic metals such as cobalt or copper."

New York, N. Y.—Huge models of a stalk of wheat decorate the Agricultural Building in the New York World's Fair.

Hybrid Corn Too Hard for Shoats

HYBRID CORN helps the grinding business at country elevators, believes Manager Charles W. Shuman, of the Logansport Elevator Co., Logansport, Ind.

He tells about a local farmer whose fine herd of shoats were apparently starving in the midst of plenty.

"The shoats weren't eating the ear corn I threw them the way they should, and were doing a poor job of gaining weight," explained this farmer when he brought in a load of corn for grinding. "Then I noticed that they were nuzzling thru the ears. This hybrid corn seems too hard for them. They don't like to chew it."

Manager Shuman had been noticing an increase in his grinding business. With the need for grinding the corn for the hogs, and the increase in the acreage of hybrid corn planted, he expects continued increases in the grinding division of his business.

Soybean Oilmeal for Dairy Cattle

By Professor C. F. HUFFMAN, Michigan State College

From the standpoint of experimental work thruout the world we can draw the conclusion that soybean oilmeal is equal, if not slightly superior, to cottonseed and linseed oilmeal. At the present time we do not hesitate to suggest soybean oilmeal as a protein supplement, because it furnishes protein cheaper than any other protein concentrate on the market.

What about the comparison between soybean oilmeals made by the expeller process and the solvent process? I only wish I could answer that question from the standpoint of dairy cattle. The recent work at Cornell indicates that a certain amount of fat is necessary in the ration for economical production. There has probably been some hesitancy on the part of some feeders to use the solvent process meal, due to its low fat content. From the standpoint of our own work at Michigan, we do not believe that the lack of fat in the solvent process soybean oilmeal handicaps it greatly when it is fed with the ordinary home-grown feeds used in the middle West. By those feeds you folks know I mean corn, oats, or corn and oats. In our work we have never been able to improve rations adequate in protein containing liberal amounts of corn or oats by the addition of soybeans or soybean oil or cottonseed oil. We believe that the solvent meal is perfectly satisfactory as a supplement to home-grown feeds, provided corn and oats make up a large part of the grain mixture.

As a matter of fact, we have never been able to improve a ration of alfalfa and barley by the addition of soybeans or an oil as a supplement. Barley is low in fat. Alfalfa is also low in fat, but probably furnishes sufficient amount of the essential fatty acids, the type of fatty acids which Burr showed to be essential, to meet the requirements of our farm animals.

What about the possibility of encouraging ketosis by the feeding of soybean oilmeal? I have received a number of letters during the past winter which wanted my opinion regarding the relation of soybean oilmeal feeding to ketosis. My answer was that, in my opinion, it had nothing to do with ketosis, since we observed ketosis in cattle on a number of farms where soybean oilmeal or soybean products had never been used. That shows you how easy it is for false rumors about a feed, especially a new feed, to get started.

Ketosis is a disease which occurs frequently among cattle. The prevalence of this disease may be associated with the type of digestion which takes place in the cow's paunch.

Modern Feed Mill Added to Elevator at Pine Island, Minn.

The Pine Island Farmers Elevator Co. of Pine Island, Minn., has recently begun operation of its new feed plant which was built near its old elevator, so it is now equipped to do all kinds of grinding and mixing.

This feed mill is modern and up-to-date, being designed for efficient operation. The main feed mill building has a warehouse built alongside of it and a receiving driveway along the mill and the warehouse so that farmers can be served from either.

The feed mill is equipped for producing all kinds of feeds. The machines necessary for doing this consist of an attrition mill located on the main workfloor with a magnetic feeder and scalper ahead of the mill for removing foreign matter from the grain fed to the mill. The ground feed from the mill drops to a pneumatic fan in the basement which blows it to a collector located on the roof of the plant from which the ground feed is spouted to the various bins, either for further processing or for spouting directly into the farmer's truck or wagon.

In the basement of this mill is a hammer mill with drag feeder for receiving stock from the main driveway. This machine is also equipped with a fan for elevating the ground products to a collector on the roof of the plant for distribution to the various bins.

Also in the basement of the plant is a cracker for cracking corn which in turn goes to one of the legs for elevation to the cupola where the corn is graded and spouted to the various bins according to size.

On the workfloor of the plant is a Strong-Scott 2000 lb. horizontal mixer which is hung from the ceiling high enough to leave the workfloor clear. The products from this mixer are sacked at the workfloor or can be spouted to the mixer leg for elevation to the cupola where it is spouted to the various bins. This well equipped plant can handle almost any feed problem. A manlift provides easy passage from the main floor to the basement or to the cupola of the plant. All the bin fittings and special sackers employed are of steel and all contribute to the efficient and rapid operation of the plant.

Besides receiving grain from the trucks in the main driveway, the mill also receives grain

from the main elevator via a spout from the cupola to a garner built in the floor of the feed mill.

A full basement under the mill provides plenty of room and facilities keeping plant clean.

The workfloor of the main feed room is painted in white enamel on the walls and ceiling with the lower part of the walls painted a light gray and all trim is in black enamel. This light floorwork promotes cleanliness and attracts customers.

The entire plant is covered with galvanized iron on wall and roof and presents a very neat appearance.

The plant of the Pine Island Farmers Elevator Co. is located on the C. G. W. Ry. It was designed and built by the T. E. Ibber-son Co.

Effect of Mineral Salts on Perosis

Ross M. Sherwood of the division of poultry husbandry of Texas A. & M. College found that a basal diet containing 9 parts per million of manganese, 420 p.p.m. of aluminum, 98 p.p.m. of iron, and 1.41 per cent calcium and 0.72 per cent phosphorus gave very poor protection against perosis.

The addition of 27 p.p.m. of aluminum and iron to the basal diet did not give good protection, although the protection was somewhat better than with the basal diet.

The substitution of 20 per cent wheat gray shorts for 20 per cent ground milo in the basal diet raised the manganese to 21 p.p.m. and gave almost complete protection.

The addition of 37 p.p.m. of manganese to the basal diet, making a total of 46 p.p.m. of manganese, gave almost complete protection. The addition of the ash of 20 per cent wheat gray shorts to the basal diet did not give quite as complete protection as did the use of the 20 per cent wheat gray shorts.

The Connally amendment to H. R. 3790 would place an import duty of 5c per pound on oil seeds, and its enactment is urged by Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, as Indiana has a very rapidly increasing production of soybeans, giving the farmers a profitable cash crop. The opposition to the amendment is said to come from Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace and Sec'y of State Hull.

Citrus Peel and Pulp Meal

The estimated tonnage of undried citrus pulp (which consists of the rind, flesh and seeds of grapefruit and oranges) in South Texas in 1937 was 100,000 tons. The wet mass has a moisture content of approximately 80 per cent; however, on a dried basis, it contains about 12 per cent moisture. The handling of this citrus by-product has become an economic burden upon the citrus fruit growers in the Rio Grande Valley, since regulations require its burial in instances where it is not processed.

Investigations at the California Experiment Station have indicated that dried citrus peel and pulp is a satisfactory feed for dairy cows, having a value for milk production approximately equivalent to that of dried beet pulp. According to results of investigations at the Colorado Experiment Station, dried molasses beet pulp had a feeding value of approximately 78 per cent of that of shelled corn when fed as the only carbohydrate concentrate to fattening lambs. When it was fed mixed with equal parts by weight with shelled corn at the Colorado Experiment Station, the beet pulp was found to be practically equal to shelled corn in feeding value.

It was with the thought of rendering a service to the citrus fruit producers in South Texas that a test has recently been placed under way at the Beeville Station in an endeavor to determine the feeding value of dried citrus peel and pulp meal in the rations of fattening beef cattle. Twenty-four steer yearlings used in this test were divided into three equal groups of eight head each on Dec. 9, 1937, and placed on fattening rations. Lot 1 (check) is being fed ground ear corn, shuck included; in Lot 2, dried citrus peel and pulp meal replace 25 per cent of the ground ear corn; while in Lot 3, it is planned to replace 50 per cent of the ground ear corn with dried citrus peel and pulp meal. Cottonseed meal is being fed at the same level to all three lots. Roughages in the form of hegari silage and cottonseed hulls are being fed at the same levels in each of the three lots.

A fourth lot of similar cattle from the same herd and comparable to Lot 1 is being fed a similar ration except that in Lot 4 finely ground rice hulls have replaced the cottonseed hulls fed to the check group, with a view to determining the feeding value of ground rice hulls. Since finely ground rice hulls are at the present time being used as an adulterant in certain mixed feeds, this test may indicate whether the inclusion of this product in the ration may tend to retard gains.

Processing tax problems were discussed recently by 125 members of the Millers National Federation who met at the Kansas City Club with their cost accountants and tax counselors.



Modern Feed Mill Added to Elevator at Pine Island, Minn.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Macomb, Ill.—The Makomb Steel Products Co. has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that its Biddy-Way Brooder is the only one of the so-called "contact" or electric heat type which effectively duplicates the type of brooding provided by the mother hen, or that the device will maintain a constant temperature of 105 degrees in a room heated to only 55 to 75 degrees, when such are not the facts.

Prices received for the 1938 crop of turkeys were high in relation to feed costs. Returns from the 1937 crop also were fairly good in most sections tho not in all. Following two generally satisfactory years, producers seem inclined to expand production sharply and many who produced no turkeys in 1938 are planning to raise some this year. The number of turkey hens reported on hand Feb. 1, shows an increase of 15 per cent over numbers last year. A gain is indicated for every geographic area, with increases of 10 per cent in the Far West, 14 per cent in the North Atlantic region, and about 20 per cent elsewhere.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Protein Supplements for Egg Production

E. W. Henderson of the Iowa Experiment Station measured the influence of eight different protein supplements on the egg production of White Leghorn pullets and hens by three different statistical procedures. The "all mash" method of feeding was used so that each hen received the same proportions of the ingredients in the mash mixtures. The rations consisted of basal mashes and supplements as follows: basal mash No. 1, 50 lbs. of ground wheat, 25 lbs. of ground oats, 25 lbs. of ground corn, 3 lbs. of bone meal and 1 lb. of salt (1 lb. of cod liver oil in the winter). Basal mash No. 2 was the same as No. 1 except that the proportions of corn and wheat were reversed. Oyster shell and gravel were fed free choice in all rations.

The eight supplements in three groups were: (1) dried milk (3 levels—15, 10, and 5 per cent); (2) meat and bone meal (2 levels—10 and 5 per cent); and (3) three combinations of dried milk and meat and bone meal (5 and 5), (9 and 5), (5 and 8).

When the influence of the rations on pullet production was measured by analysis of variance of the average annual production (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30) of pullets which lived for twelve months, general significance between pens was not obtained. When the October production was eliminated on theoretical grounds and production was calculated on the basis of the number of eggs per pullet (for eleven months), significant differences between pens appeared. When yearling hens were distributed among the pens with respect to their previous production, highly significant differences were obtained by the three methods of calculation. On the basis of average number of eggs per hen for eleven months the groups ranked as follows: "milk" 152 eggs, "combinations" 139 eggs, and "meat and bone meal" 121 eggs. On the basis of percentage production per hen days the groups ranked as follows: milk, 45 per cent; combination, 42 per cent; and meat and bone meal, 37 per cent.

Feed Prices Favor Poultrymen

Farm egg prices in relation to feed prices on Feb. 15 were more favorable to producers than in either the previous month or the previous year. United States farm egg prices stood at 16.7 cents per dozen compared with 16.4 cents on March 1 last year, while feed prices were 97.8 cents per hundred pounds compared with 114.2 cents a year earlier. While February egg prices were low absolutely, they were not favorable to producers considering the large number laid per hen and the low cost of feed.

Considering the low feed prices, chicken prices were distinctly favorable to poultrymen.

Considering the relation of turkey prices to feed prices alone, this year's February price was the most favorable since 1933 when turkeys sold at 10 cents per pound and feed at 48 cents per hundred weight.

Calcium and Phosphorus Requirements of Chicks

By SHERWOOD and COUCH of Texas Exp. Sta.

Four experiments were conducted on this project with chicks on only 3.3 International (U.S.P.) Units of Vitamin D per 100 grams of feed to study the calcium and phosphorus requirements. Ration 1 contained 1.05 per cent calcium and 0.55 per cent phosphorus with a calcium:phosphorus ratio of 1:0.52. Ration 2 contained practically the same amount of calcium as Ration 1, but more phosphorus. It contained 1.08 per cent calcium and 0.65 per cent phosphorus with a calcium:phosphorus ratio of 1:0.60. Ration 3 contained the same amount of phosphorus as Ration 2, but contained more calcium. It contained 1.47 per cent calcium and 0.65 per cent phosphorus with a calcium:phosphorus ratio of 1:0.44.

On this low level of Vitamin D, Ration 2 gave the poorest gains and had the most rickets of the three rations. Ration 3 gave much better gains, a higher percentage of bone ash and less rickets than either of the other rations.

Two experiments were conducted with the same calcium and phosphorus levels as in the previous mentioned experiments, but with 6.6 International (U.S.P.) Units of Vitamin D per 100 grams of feed. In these experiments, the gains for the chicks fed Ration 3 with the higher levels of calcium and phosphorus were significantly higher than for the chicks on either of the other rations. The gains of the chicks on Ration 2 were slightly higher than on Ration 1. The percentage of bone ash was greatest for the chicks on Ration 3 and lowest for those on Ration 1. The greatest amount of rickets developed in the chicks fed Ration 1, and the least amount developed in the chicks fed Ration 3.

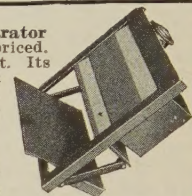
These experiments indicate that the calcium and phosphorus requirements and the ratio between the amount of calcium and the amount of phosphorus are more exacting on the lower level of Vitamin D than on the higher level.

Corn amounting to 4,627,742 bus. was ground during February by refiners reporting to the Corn Industries Research Foundation, against 4,991,463 bus. in February, 1938.

Cotton loans disbursed by the C.C.C. and lending agencies thru Mar. 16 amounted to \$199,940,247.24 on 4,363,702 bales of cotton at 8.8c per pound.

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What Causes Country Elevator Losses

L. J. Norton, chief in agricultural marketing at the University of Illinois, utilizing figures compiled by the co-operative division of the Farm Credit Administration a couple of years ago, pointed to the same factors "which may cause too narrow a margin for profitable operation" of a country elevator that have been operating literally since grain buying began. These are:

1. Buying prices that are too close to current selling prices.
2. Overgrading—that is, paying for a higher class or grade than the grain turns out to be when finally inspected for sale at a terminal. (When grain is high in price, the range within a grade may equal the usual buying margin.)
3. A decline in market price during the storage period, when grain is not hedged.
4. Failure to store grain and earn carrying charges when price relationships permit such storage to be done without hazard.

The first named cause seems so obvious that no one would bid himself into a loss. But it is done some place every day. While in some cases overbidding is the result of a jealous pique, which someone is willing to satisfy with deflation of his own pocketbook, the usual cause is lack of full knowledge of overhead and operating costs.

A leading line company operator, criticizing mildly the small allowance of 2c per bushel granted by the Commodity Credit Corporation for handling sealed corn, pointed out that accurate cost records kept on his country elevators showed the average cost of handling a bushel of corn to be 1.9c. It would take an impossible volume of corn at 1 mill profit per bushel to show any profit for the elevator.

Good grain buyers take the trouble to understand grades and grading methods. When

a buyer doesn't he usually has something happen to him like the line house agent in Illinois whose manager paid him a special visit one day.

"In six months," the manager remarked, "this agent bought 120,000 bus. of grain, altho normally the elevator never handled more than 80,000 bus. in a year. The agent just didn't understand how to handle a testing bucket, and wouldn't take the trouble to learn how grain is graded and what effect grade has on price. Grain was just grain to him, whether its quality was good, bad or indifferent. It didn't take the farmers very long to get wise to him, and give him a lot of business. He thought he was doing fine, but at the end of six months the elevator had made practically no profit. It escaped a heavy loss only by the skin of its teeth."

Much is said about hedging from time to time. Some hedge and some don't. Under normal conditions one may be just about as successful as another, except that profits from a rising market are a delusive snare. Too often such profits are not saved to make up losses that are bound to occur in the normal course of events. Then when the losses occur there is not enough in the reserve to cover them, and the company goes out of business.

We do not quite agree with Mr. Norton on his fourth factor. Most elevators store grain and earn carrying charges when they can. But the capacity of the elevator, the condition of its bins, and the volume of grain moving during the storage season are potent factors. Storing grain unhedged is risky, and storing it hedged during the last few years has shown little profit. Then there are conditions that occasionally arise, such as the case of an Indiana elevator last season, which sold out all of its own grain to make room for the Commodity Credit Corporation corn that it presumed would be left with it in storage. It was left, about 20 days, then ordered out.

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Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 144A. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

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Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13¼ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

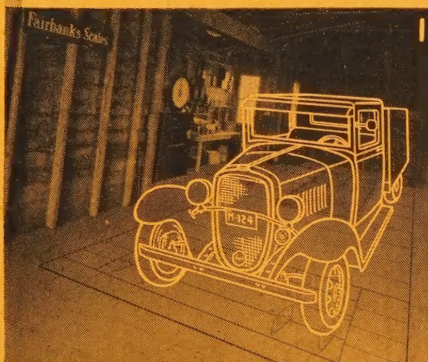
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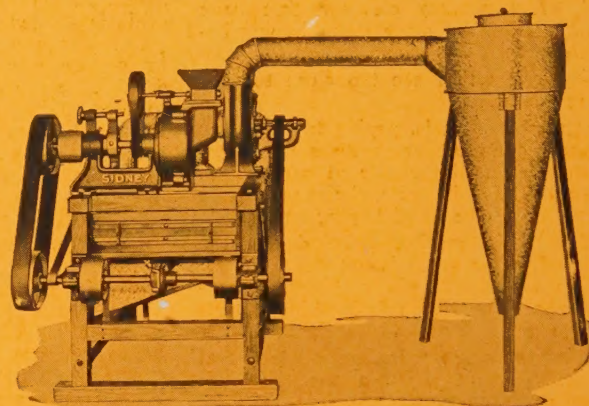
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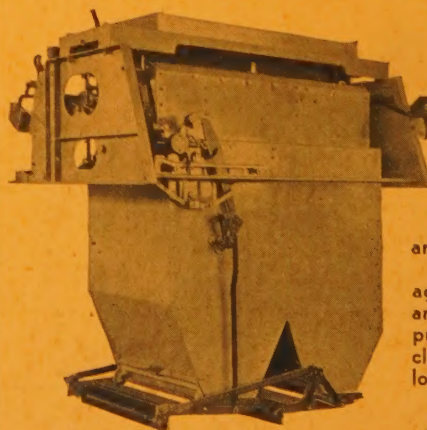
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